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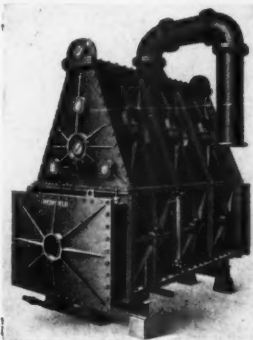
# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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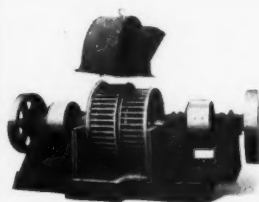
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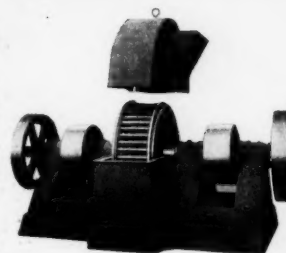
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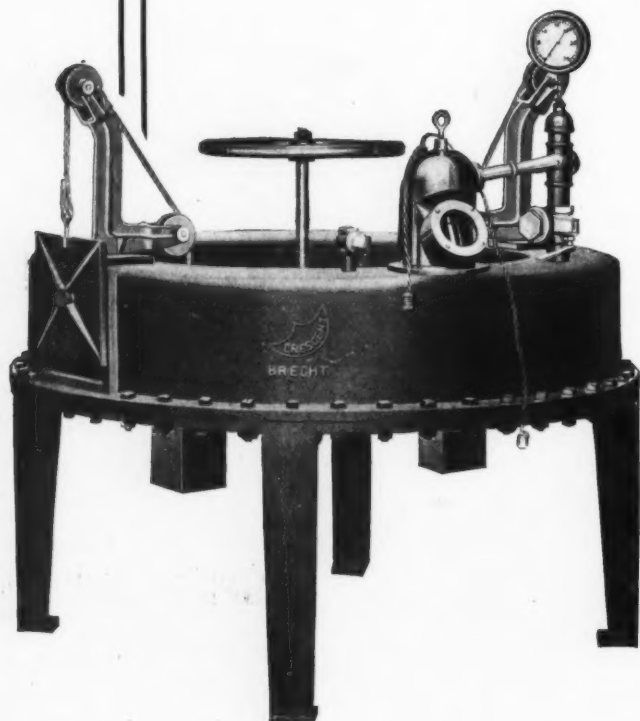
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Vol. 62.

Chicago and New York, April 10, 1920.

No. 15.

## Packer Hearings Ended in Washington

Hearings on meat packer legislation before the House Committee on Agriculture came to a close this week with the appearance on the witness stand of M. W. Borders, general counsel for Morris and Company, and J. P. Lightfoot, general counsel for Wilson and Company. These attorneys ably and completely summed up the case of all packers, large and small, in opposition to proposals to regulate and control industry.

Mr. Lightfoot was on the stand two complete days. He sketched the agitation against the packers and the many bills introduced in Congress during the past several years as result of this agitation. He showed the committee that all of the agitation against the packers was created by small, but active minority of producers, who "have openly and consistently claimed credit, not only for the investigation of the packers by the Federal Trade Commission, its reports and recommendations, but also for the agitation which has resulted in bills before Congress.

"These men have made the serious mistake of assuming that packers can control the law of supply and demand in the sale of fresh meats, and also the price to be paid for live animals, regardless of market conditions, and particularly on live stock receipts, although producers, and not packers, have been responsible for disastrous "fluctuations" in livestock receipts in the past. Some of them have openly advocated that producers should be paid cost plus the profit. In my opinion this is the fundamental issue in agitating the minds of some of the producers of livestock who have been most active in propaganda for more stringent regulation of the packing industry. It is my further opinion that proposed legislation will not produce any such result unless arbitrary powers contained in it can be used to coerce the packers into fixing arbitrary prices to be paid by the consuming public, in which event, if the public refuses to consume products at that price, it will mean decreased consumption and losses, either for themselves or the producers, most likely for both.

"It is also my opinion that any legislation which does not produce the desired results will not settle agitation existing among a small coterie of producers, who are responsible for the situation, but will only further confuse the issue." Mr. Lightfoot told the committee that if it

could devise constructive legislation by means of which the flow of livestock to markets could be regulated and controlled to an extent approximating reasonable demands of the consuming public, it would accomplish more toward reaching the real roots of any complaint than any legislation yet proposed.

### Producers Have Been Misguided

He went on to point out that instead of devising constructive reforms relating to their own branch of the industry, some of the producers had been misguided into a

destructive assault upon other branches of the industry, in the mistaken opinion that packers were responsible for the unfortunate difficulties incident to production of livestock. He added that some producers also thought that the packers possessed some imaginary power, which, if exercised, would solve difficulties to the advantage of producers. Mr. Lightfoot said it was a hopeful sign that many thousands of thoughtful producers now were giving deeper consideration to the subject and had become active in an effort to arrest dangers that threatened the entire industry through legislation which would not solve the real problem.

(Continued on page 26.)

## Attorney General Explains Packer Fight

Attorney General Palmer, appeared last Saturday before the House Agricultural Committee, which is conducting the hearings against the packers, and told the committee that proceedings were instituted against the so called "Big Five" Chicago packers because "it had come to the time for a showdown." Mr. Palmer then reviewed what he termed a "long campaign against industry in court and before public opinion." He said, among other things, that he "would like to see the plan tried out," although he made no suggestion as to what his position was with reference to future pending legislation. Extracts from the Palmer testimony are quoted herewith:

### Government Decree the Result.

"It seemed to me that the thing had come to a point where the packers were either entitled to a clean bill of health," said Mr. Palmer, "or the public was entitled to a judgment of some sort against them." The packer-government decree was the result, he said.

"The divorce decree met every just complaint that had been made by consumers, producers or competitors against the packers."

"It met them by a judgment, with means for enforcing it. The managers and influential stockholders in the packing corporations can be convicted of contempt of court and imprisoned for any violation of its terms. This makes these five great packers, butchers, and nothing else. They are no longer a menace to the food tables of America with control of meat substitutes and all other foods.

"I got more for the people by the civil action than I ever could by proceeding

against them as criminals. No business man ever has been sent to jail for violation of the Sherman Act in all its history.

"By leaving to the packers the use of refrigerator cars for transportation of meat only we took the poison out of the practice.

"I wanted to accomplish five things: First, to take the packers out of the stockyard business, out of the terminal railroads which entered the stockyards, and out of the live stock or market publications and keep them out.

"In detail, the plan is worked out so that the defendants themselves may present a plan to dispose of their interests, and if that plan is not approved by the court, then a method is made by which the court may fix the plan. That is designed for the purpose of permitting the producers themselves, if they desired, to be substituted in the ownership of the stockyards and terminal railroads for the packers."

Mr. Palmer said the other things he desired to accomplish were to take the packers out of the public storage warehouse business, the retail business and all the unrelated lines of business. All those things I insisted upon and would not under any circumstances recede from."

Mr. Palmer said he had made no suggestion to the packers as to what his position would be with respect to future legislation by Congress or litigation by the Government.

### Let Decree Be Tried.

"My personal view," he said, is that I would like to see this tried out. I believe

(Continued on page 26.)

## HOUSE COMMITTEE TESTIMONY DEFENDED

### Prof. Weld Criticizes Press Reports

Subsequent to the testimony of Prof. L. D. H. Weld, head of Swift and Company's Commercial Research Department, before the House Agriculture Committee recently, a press story appeared in an Eastern newspaper which in effect purported to show that his testimony might be construed as meaning that higher prices would result for cheaper cuts of meat if the Department of Justice's "cheaper cut of meat campaign" was successful. Mr. Weld in explaining his testimony states the news article in question failed to quote a number of potent factors mentioned and further, that much of it was misrepresented. His explanation is outlined in a letter, quoted herewith, which he forwarded for republication in the paper in question. It follows:

"In one of the large metropolitan dailies a news article appeared recently, entitled 'Cheaper Cut Campaign Means Higher Prices,' says Prof. L. D. H. Weld, my testimony before the House Agricultural Committee was misrepresented.

"It needs no economist to state the self-evident truth that a substantial increase in demand for inferior cuts of meat will increase the price of those cuts. Everybody knows that. I told the Committee that I believed the campaign would be beneficial by educating many people to the fact that they can buy good meats at moderate prices, instead of foolishly demanding the choice, high-priced cuts. I specifically stated that I did not believe the campaign would actually shift the demand to cheaper cuts to such an extent as to have any appreciable effect on prices. Your article failed to mention this.

"Furthermore, an increased demand for the cheaper cuts, even if it raised the

prices of those cuts, would not increase the average price of meat in general. The demand for choice cuts would fall off to such an extent that the average price would remain about the same. I specifically told this to the Committee, but you failed to mention it.

"It is generally believed that if the various cuts could be made to move more evenly, it would cost less to merchandise meats, both at wholesale and at retail. On the whole, there seems to be much merit in the campaign, especially as it is likely to teach many people to use cheaper cuts of meat instead of insisting on fancy steaks and chops, as we know so many people are doing.

"We regret the insinuation of ulterior motives on the part of the packers in this matter. Competition forces us to sell meats at wholesale at as low a price as is humanly possible considering the prices we have to pay for live animals, and our profits are only a fraction of a cent per pound of meat, including the return from cured hides and all other by-products.

"We fail to see how there is anything interesting or exciting in the fact that we have co-operated with the Government in this matter. It all came about through a request from the Chicago Fair Price Commissioner of the Department of Justice, who sought our co-operation. I knew nothing of the details of the campaign because I had been away from Chicago for nearly a month.

"It might even be suggested that possibly we had shown a pretty decent spirit to co-operate with the Department of Justice, after that Department had been harassing us for several months, and had forced us to consent to a decree which

lopped off important branches of our business.

"I hope that you will give your readers an opportunity to read this letter."

(Signed)

L. D. H. WELD.

### USED HOTEL FOR MEAT EXHIBIT.

Well arranged and attractive displays of meat are by no means uncommon, but a decidedly new angle was secured by H. L. Eckman, a western Swift man, when he planted his exhibition in one of the most attractive rooms in the palatial and fashionable Davenport hotel at Spokane, Wash. The Davenport cost two and a quarter million dollars to build, and is widely known throughout the United States as a hotel with an unusual atmosphere. Its Elizabethan suite is regarded as a model of artistic good taste.

Just how Eckman managed to do it is not explained, but the fact remains that one fine day Spokane people were informed that the Swift exhibit of fancy meats would be displayed in the Elizabethan suite, and hundreds of people were interested whose curiosity would not otherwise have been aroused. A further favoring circumstance was the launching of a "more and better livestock" campaign by one of the civic commercial organizations while the display was on. A mass meeting in an adjoining auditorium developed much enthusiasm on the subject of livestock, and then visited Swift's display to examine the showing of the packers' end of the proposition. Altogether the undertaking was easily one of the most successful projects of its kind in Spokane.

This idea is not patented, and can be used by any packer, large or small, in his home city or elsewhere, if he thinks it will attract notice to his products and help to educate the public.

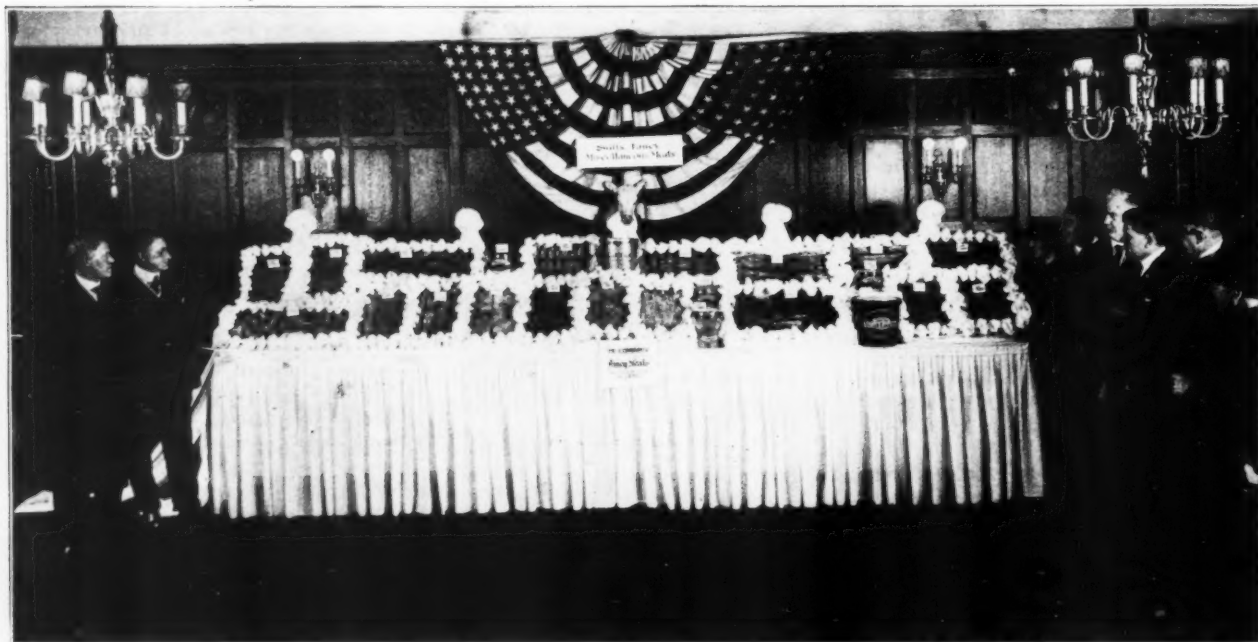


Exhibit by Swift & Co. of Fancy Meats and Products in the Elizabethan Suite of Fashionable Hotel Davenport, Spokane, Wash. One Way to Educate the Public.

## Canadian Packer Publicity Bureau

A few months ago the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers was organized in Canada. The organization was formed along the lines of the Institute of American Meat Packers, for the purpose of representing Canadian meat interests as such, and to be prepared to co-operate with livestock interests for the common welfare. The Council has now enlarged its scope by the establishment of a publicity bureau; its mission is set forth in a communication emanating from that body as follows:

"Until war opened to Canadian businessmen the possibilities of co-operative effort on national lines, Canadian packers, like others in the Dominion had carried on their plans for increased export trade on entirely independent lines. During war, it was found that for the common purpose of supplying the Allies with the needed foodstuffs, they had to adopt methods of co-operation which formerly had seemed impossible. The success which attended our Canadian meat supplies to the Allies not only justified the new procedure, but brought before packing firms new facts which have since been accentuated by the unsettled conditions of Central Europe. These were: (1) That the normal demand for meats in Europe is so great that Canadian exports scarcely touched the fringe of the trade; (2) That larger organizations in other countries, by greater turnover, had a considerable advantage over Canadian firms.

"With these new conditions before them, packers turned to a review of domestic livestock conditions. Examination confirmed the belief that the crux of expanding Canadian export trade lay in a large increase, ten or twenty-fold in some cases, of the live stock on our farms. They quickly realized that only by the formation of a national body could they properly make known the facts which they had secured for their own trade without being open to the charge of self-seeking which would, however sincerely given, annul the value of any facts they stated individually. After careful consideration of conditions, the packers state that they would be equipped to buy and to market many times the present supply of meat-producing animals were they available in Canada.

Packers, therefore, think it would benefit the farmers and the whole community to know the possibilities in the livestock industry, if it were properly taken up. They do not approach the producer from the standpoint of the Government official but show him directly where the dollars and cents lie, provided he can take up live stock of the type required for domestic and export trades.

### To Teach Farmers Value of Livestock.

"Convinced that an intelligent development of the livestock industry will be secured by a wider knowledge among farmers, the Council is taking considerable pains to prepare good "live" stories on meat preparation and marketing methods, so that farmers, knowing the "why" will more readily understand why one type of animal is more suited to the trade than another and why, therefore, it will bring him more

money. It is an essential link in understanding the livestock industry from the farm, through the packing house, to the domestic or European market.

"It cannot reasonably be expected that packers should undertake by themselves an extensive advertising campaign to make known something of vital importance to the whole people, in which a vast majority of the people are interested and from which more than half the population would benefit. Packers have, of course, their own means of increasing trade without necessarily passing on to the farming community the prospects of markets which they secure for their own trade guidance. But it is of national interest (and not sectionally that of the packers only) that the cattle, swine, sheep and lambs which they manufacture into marketable meat, should be drawn, wherever possible, from Canadian sources. In that way, our Canadian resources will be developed and it is generally conceded that only by the increase

## Meat and Livestock Situation in March

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is one of a series of monthly reviews of the meat supply and trade situation issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers. It covers both the live and dead meat situation, and domestic and export trade conditions as well.)

The influence of British Food Control on meat products, gossip concerning New Zealand lamb and mutton and a general summary of livestock conditions is treated in a special bulletin issued April 3.

The workings of the British Food Control, about which information now comes to hand, are of distinct interest to Americans concerned with the development of their own meat industry.

The latest advices indicate that consumption of cured meats in England has fallen off about one-third as compared with pre-war figures, while prices are from 100 to 140 per cent higher than in 1914. Also that there are large stocks on hand, the surplus supply, in fact, being sufficient to last from four to six months.

### Results of Government Control.

It would appear that so far government control in England has brought about conditions where meats are not only poor in quality and high in price, but that an oversupply is piling up, and further, that the officials are unwilling or unable to so adjust prices as to clear up the situation, despite the fact that, judging by prices at which cured pork products were bought, they could apparently be sold at lower prices without involving loss.

A British trade authority is quoted as saying:

"The most determined believers in the virtues of Government control as a panacea for high prices have come to realize that their pet remedy is a delusion. The masses of people wonder why they have had to pay such unheard of prices, in spite of an accumulation of supplies so great that lately the markets of the country could not absorb them, stores being blocked and many ships hung up in the ports waiting to discharge."

Not many months ago there were some in the meat trade who shivered when the American packers readjusted their inventories and marked down their prices so as to clear up their old stocks of smoked and cured pork products. It meant a loss of perhaps \$100,000,000 to the packing indus-

try as a whole. Today, the wisdom of this American policy of merchandising is apparent. The decks are swept clean of old supplies and the stocks now going out are mild and delicately cured, and are making new meat eaters every day. We hear of packing concerns whose sales of ham and bacon are fifty per cent larger than a year ago.

### Canada's Cattle Supply.

"Our national stock of cattle today is, compared with population, exactly in the state it was twelve years ago. In simplest form, the number of cattle to inhabitants for three typical years was: 1908, 1.12%; 1911, 0.90%; 1919, 1.12%. That is, the increase in cattle year by year has only kept pace steadily with the growth of domestic population; it has allowed no margin for more export trade. Yet during those twelve years there has been a tremendous expansion in the overseas markets which might be served by Canada and all means of reaching those markets, transportation, shipping and marketing facilities, have been improved.

"According to the returns of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the number of cattle was 7,546,000 in 1908, when the population was estimated at 6,650,000. In 1919, the number, including milch cows, was 10,083,000, with the estimated population slightly under 9,000,000."

Much gossip is heard just now about shipments to this country of New Zealand lamb and mutton, and of South American beef. The figures have been exaggerated. The facts are that small shipments of lamb and mutton have already been received on the Pacific Coast and that larger shipments are reported to be now headed toward New York from New Zealand. Such shipments were nothing unusual in pre-war days.

### Situation in This Country.

Coming to details, cattle receipts are somewhat less than one year ago. At the same time the quantity of beef to be distributed is in excess of one year ago, because of the absence this year of Government purchases of dressed beef.

The situation this year is just the reverse of what it was a year ago. Last year the Government was buying beef to be frozen and shipped out of the country for use of the army; this year the Government is selling on the domestic market its surplus frozen beef left over from the war purchasing program.

In a general way the beef trade has been fair during March. Prices for live cattle and dressed beef are considerably under prevailing prices one year ago.

Recently hogs have sold in excess of \$16.00, the highest of the year. Increased receipts later caused a decline in the market. Light hogs continue heavily in demand for fresh meat purposes and for filling the export sales made some months ago. There are liberal stocks of heavy meats on hand which would ordinarily go for export purposes. Lard supplies are heavier than a year ago.

The strike of some of the workers at the Chicago Stock Yards has unhappily caused losses to many livestock shippers as well as to the meat packing industry. The severity of the situation has been minimized by the fact that meat packing operations at other cities have been going forward as usual. It should not be forgotten that Chicago is not the only packing center. Also that there are over 200 different meat packing concerns engaged in producing meat products that enter into interstate commerce, and that altogether there are nearly a thousand meat packing organizations of importance.

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises W. B. Farris, general superintendent, Morris & Company; Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent, Armour & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president, Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent, Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent, Miller & Hart; and Arthur Cushman, general superintendent, Allied Packers, Inc.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

### VARIOUS SAUSAGE RECIPES.

A request from a Colorado packer is as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please send us recipe for making Mortadella sausage; also a recipe for liver sausage and head cheese.

Formula for Mortadella is as follows: Take 90 lbs. lean pork trimmings, free from sinews and grizzle; 40 lbs. lean beef trimmings, free from sinews and grizzle; 20 lbs. skinned fat cheeks, cut dice shape, ½-inch cubes; total 150 lbs. Spices for Mortadella: 4½ lbs. salt, 10 ozs. fine ground white pepper, 3 ozs. garlic, 3 ozs. saltpetre, 1 lb. sugar, 6 ozs. whole white pepper. Half a pint of claret wine was formerly used, but that is past history. Method of handling is as follows: Use all fresh meats; grind through 1/16-inch plate on Enterprise hasher; then put in silent cutter and chop for 10 minutes. Then spread meat on racks in cooler for two days, mix in mixer for 3 minutes and stuff in small beef bladders. After stuffing, put in smoke house and smoke 12 hours at a temperature of 150 degrees Fahr. After smoking hang in a dry room temperature of 60 degrees for two weeks.

A good head cheese formula calls for 25 lbs. S. P. pig skins, 50 lbs. S. P. pig snouts, 50 lbs. S. P. pork cheeks, and 25 lbs. S. P. pork ears; total 150 lbs. Spices used are 4 lbs. salt, 12 ozs. white ground pepper, 8 ozs. sugar, 4 lbs. onions and 4 ozs. caraway seed. Boil skins, snouts and

ears for two hours, and pork cheeks for 45 minutes; grind skin through 1/16-inch plate of Enterprise hasher, balance of meat through 1-inch plate; then put in mixer, adding spice and water in which meats were cooked. About 25 lbs. of water is added to each 100 lbs. meat. Mix well, then stuff in hog stomachs and cook for one hour at a temperature of 185 degrees Fahr.

Liver sausage formula is as follows: 75 lbs. skinned fat cheeks or back fat trimmings; 75 lbs. hog liver; total 150 lbs. Spices used are 4½ lbs. salt, 12 ozs. white pepper, 8 ozs. sugar, 4 lbs. onions and 3 ozs. marjoram. Soak the liver in cold water for two hours before using. After liver has been soaked, put it in the silent cutter with the fat cheeks, chop for ten minutes, adding spices during this time, and stuff in hog bungs and cook for 55 minutes at a temperature of 180 degrees Fahr. After the sausage is chilled, put it in the smokehouse and smoke with cold smoke for 12 hours at a temperature of 80 to 85 degrees Fahr.

### ADVOCATES PRODUCTION INCREASE.

Increased production would do much to check social unrest and the spread of unsound ideas of government, according to John L. Powell, president of the Wichita Wholesale Grocery Company, of Wichita, Kansas. Mr. Powell is a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and he is aiding in arranging for "An Increased Production Convention" to be held by the Chamber in Atlantic City, April 27, 28 and 29.

The theme of the coming convention is one of the most vital problems before the world today, and Mr. Powell holds that this problem can be best met by a coalition of the productive forces of the nation. He would organize all branches of industry

so as to work out the matter of increased production much quicker and more effectively than is possible under present disorganized conditions. In a statement to the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Powell says:

"The world problem today is not to decide if increased production is necessary—that is universally conceded. Neither is it to discover or create the essentials to supply a world suffering for the necessities of life and the ability to fill the void caused by the waste of a world war, but rather how to induce or compel the people everywhere to replace much of inactivity and inefficiency with energetic, sustained efficient action, in order to create essential production.

"The earth is still as productive, the mines as abundantly supplied, the forests of the earth still as ample as they were before the war; and there are men and women amply sufficient, despite the losses of the war, to utilize all these natural resources to abundantly supply every human being on the earth with all the necessary comforts of life and to continue in an adequate way all the public activities, domestic, industrial and commercial, that the world desires and demands, if peoples everywhere can be induced to go to work and give to the world at this crisis the benefit of a full, honest day's productive effort.

"If, by co-ordination of effort or by legal process, we can drive the slacker, rich or poor, into maximum productive activity, we can rapidly bring the world back to normal conditions. And, if by increased production, we can supply the world with the normal necessities, and restore normal economic conditions, it would save many lives, much suffering, the strain on mind and nerves of the thousands endeavoring to keep pace with the constantly increasing prices; would save the demoralization of society created by extravagant and reckless waste in money and property, due to unhealthy and abnormal profit taking; and would do much to check unrest and the spread of unsound ideas of government.

"Our task, therefore, is to help solve, if possible, the productive capacity of our American people. Our natural resources

(Continued on page 42.)

## The Meaning of Co-operation

The word co-operation is from the Latin word *co-operari*, meaning "to work with"—and quite apropos the largest part of the word means "to work." This agrees with our experience and is one of the secrets of our success in co-operating with our clients—Just work—Service. It's the work we do with them, or the work we have done (experience) that satisfies them. Ask some of those with whom we have co-operated. Our catalog contains a list.

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Oske, Inc., Chicago; T. W. Taliaferro, Hammond  
Standish & Company, Detroit, Mich.; George A. Hor-  
mel, Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn. For two  
years: Edward A. Cudaby, Jr., Cudaby Packing Com-  
pany, Chicago; W. H. Gehrmann, Kohrs Packing Com-  
pany, Davenport, Iowa; Oscar G. Mayer, O. F. Mayer  
& Co., Chicago; R. E. Paine, Houston Packing Com-  
pany, Houston, Tex.; G. F. Swift, Jr., Swift & Com-  
pany, Chicago. For three years: J. Ogden Armour,  
Armour & Company, Chicago; Gustav Bischoff, Jr., St.  
Louis Independent Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.;  
J. C. Doid, Jacob Doid Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.;  
John J. Felin, J. J. Felin & Co., Inc., Philadelphia,  
Pa.; Edward Morris, Morris & Company, Chicago, Ill.

## UP AGAINST HUMAN NATURE

In its effort to reduce the cost of living  
in one direction by inducing consumers  
to use cheaper cuts of meats the U. S. De-  
partment of Justice finds it has no easy  
task. The motive is a laudable one, and  
has the support of every thoughtful in-  
terest and individual. The difficulty  
comes in the fact that when you attempt  
this sort of thing you are "up against"  
human nature.

It was easy and popular to attack the  
"profiteer," and lay the blame on him  
for high living cost. You could get un-  
limited support and encouragement for  
that line of effort. As long as you were

accusing the other fellow you were all  
right.

But when you attempt to show the  
consumer that he is to blame, that ex-  
travagance and careless buying are  
causes of high prices, then you get on  
difficult ground. "I have just as much  
right to eat porterhouse and lamb chops  
as any other man," thinks one, even if  
he does not say it. "I have the money  
to pay for them; why shouldn't I?"

And then there is Mrs. Wisenheimer,  
who has heard this talk before. "You  
can't fool me; the packers are behind  
this. Just as soon as we begin to ask  
for the cheaper cuts, they'll go up in  
price, too!" Or there is the pessimist  
who persists that the retailers are rob-  
bers, and will absorb any slack in prices  
of cheaper cuts when the demand comes.

The truth is that we are all human,  
and want to do what we want to do, and  
do not relish being told what we should  
do. It's all right to regulate the other  
fellow; but let us alone! Meanwhile the  
effort goes on bravely to buck human  
nature.

## PRODUCTION INCREASE

The United States Chamber of Com-  
merce will hold its eighth annual meeting  
at Atlantic City on April 27, 28, and 29.  
The purpose of this meeting, which has  
been termed "An Increased Production  
Convention," is to determine ways and  
means of eliminating inefficiency and in-  
activity and to eradicate both the rich and  
poor labor slacker.

The meat packing industry will be rep-  
resented at the meeting by Messrs. Thom-  
as E. Wilson, J. C. Doid, S. T. Nash and  
J. J. Felin, delegates to the United States  
Chamber of Commerce, of which the In-  
stitute of American Meat Packers is a  
member.

Industrial waste, the strike and lockout,  
and extravagance are matters of particu-  
lar concern. They will be combatted with  
every energy. Capital will be advised to  
exert their efforts toward providing agen-  
cies for increased development, principal-  
ly through the medium of adequately re-  
warding labor for efficient service and by  
maintaining towards labor, a broad and  
humanitarian attitude.

With prices of life's necessities con-  
stantly mounting higher, the only probable  
solution for reaction in an economic man-  
ner is by way of increased production.  
This is perhaps best evidenced by the  
rapidity of the economic recovery of Bel-  
gium which has been accomplished thrice  
as quickly as has that of any other nation.  
It is to be hoped that the Convention will  
successfully accomplish its purpose and to

that end, full co-operation should be ex-  
tended by capital and labor.

## FIRE WASTE FIGURES

The fire waste of the country is exces-  
sive, and is likely to sap its prosperity.  
Reduction of this fire waste is an im-  
portant part of the campaign for the con-  
servation of the national resources.

Fire losses in the United States and  
Canada in 1918 were \$317,014,385, most of  
them due to carelessness. Fire losses and  
the cost of fire prevention in the United  
States amount annually to \$450,000,000, or  
more than the total American production  
of gold, silver, copper and petroleum in a  
year. The cost of fires each year is one-  
half the cost of all the new buildings  
erected in a year.

The annual per capita fire waste in the  
United States is \$2.51, in Europe, 33c.  
Cause: The latter has better construction,  
less carelessness, increased responsibility.  
If buildings in the United States were as  
fireproof as in Europe, the annual cost of  
fire losses and protection would be only  
\$90,000,000.

Over five thousand are killed and 50,000  
are injured annually as a result of fire.  
Defective flues are responsible for 13 per  
cent of all the fires.

All fires are the same size at their start.  
Every second counts, so be prepared. An  
ounce of fire prevention is worth a pound  
of fire extinguishment. The way to get  
lower insurance rates is to have fewer  
fires.

## PLANT GROWTH AND EXPORTS

Available evidence indicates that indus-  
trial plant expansion as a whole in the  
United States during the war did not pro-  
ceed at more than a normal peace-time  
rate. This conclusion was reached after a  
study of the plant expansion situation  
with particular reference to its bearing on  
the curtailment of exports from the United  
States which is in process as a result of  
the adverse exchange conditions against  
Europe. The expansion that did occur  
was irregular as between different indus-  
tries, being abnormal only in some lines.

As any country matures industrially,  
says the review of the National Bank of  
Commerce in New York, it needs export  
markets, in part to pay for those raw ma-  
terials and other commodities which it  
must buy abroad, and in part to stabilize  
its industries by the development of mar-  
kets in which it may sell in order to mini-  
mize the effects of domestic depressions  
and seasonal variations in domestic con-  
ditions. An export trade, however, im-  
plies a surplus. No permanent advantage  
is to be gained by exports which produce  
a scarcity in the domestic market.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

A. E. Royce and W. H. Stevens have purchased the Fall River Meat Company at Fall River, Cal.

The Valley Packing & Provision Company has purchased the plant of the Union Brewery Company at Sharon, Pa., which it will remodel into an ice and cold storage plant.

The Tallant-Grant Packing Company has been reorganized at Astoria, Ore., with a capital of \$500,000. J. F. Wilson is now manager and principal stockholder and A. C. Burdick is secretary and business manager.

Armour & Company will shortly establish a new branch house at Springfield, Mo. The building has already been purchased and arrangements are being made to renovate it so that it will be ready for occupancy as soon as possible.

Between 80 and 90 employees of the Albert Lea Packing Company, Albert Lea, Minn., have gone on strike. According to the company, the strikers have no grievances whatever so they are being paid off and discharged. New men will replace them.

The East Syracuse Livestock Rendering & Fertilizer Company, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. The certificate of incorporation permits the company to conduct a slaughter house and packing business.

The Evansville Packing Company, of Evansville, Ind., has opened a branch house at Atlanta, Ga. The new plant is located at 60 East Alabama street and is under the management of L. W. Brown,

formerly with the Cudahy Packing Company at that point.

### PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

of The National Provisioner, published weekly at Chicago, Illinois, for April 1, 1920.

State of Illinois, County of Cook. Before me, a notary public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared R. G. Gould, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Vice-President of the company publishing The National Provisioner, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Food Trade Publishing Co., 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Paul I. Aldrich, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Business Manager, Vice-President in charge of publication, R. G. Gould, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are Food Trade Publishing Co., 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Estate of J. H. Senner, 116 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.; Estate of Julius A. May, 116 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.; Estate of Geo. L. McCarthy, 116 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.; Hubert Cillis, 116 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: There are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon

the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ROBERT G. GOULD,

Vice-President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of March, 1920.

LILLIAN M. DONAT.

(My commission expires Jan. 24, 1924.)

### PROPOSAL

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES: Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 16, 1920. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope: "Proposal for Groceries" (or other class of supplies as the case may be) and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, U. S. Indian Warehouse, 308 South Green street, Chicago, Ill.," will be received until 10 o'clock a. m. on each of the following dates and on the class of supplies specified, and then opened: Clothing and piece goods, April 14, 1920; Dry goods, April 21, 1920; Underwear, hosiery, gloves, suspenders, hats and caps, April 17, 1920; Notions, April 14, 1920; Groceries, April 19, 1920; Agricultural implements, wagons, etc., April 16, 1920; Schoolbooks, etc., April 15, 1920; Chinaware, etc., April 13, 1920; Automobile supplies, April 12, 1920. Schedules covering all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., and to the U. S. Indian Warehouses at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid, and to post tentative awards promptly, subject to correction. CATO SELLS, Commissioner.

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FAIRMONT, W. VIRGINIA  
CHICAGO

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Hog Receipts Small—Strike Conditions Continued—Provision Stock Increased—Exports Very Disappointing.

The action of the provision future market has been affected by the developments in regard to strike conditions at Chicago and the interference of the strike with the movement of hogs to the Chicago stockyards. This has naturally caused a good deal of nervousness with the future market showing a rather unsettled feeling and in lard the market has been relatively heavy and down to about the low point of the season. The movement of hogs at other points has been fairly liberal although the result of the Chicago troubles was to bring about a loss in the movement of 145,000 hogs at Chicago compared with the previous week and the total receipts at all points were 161,000 hogs less than the preceding week. Even with this decrease the total was only 63,000 hogs less than for the corresponding week a year ago. Unless the price is speedily adjusted it is expected to result in a practically complete closing down in stock yard company activities for Chicago market and may have a very important vary on the actual shipment from Chicago in distribution.

The export movement is still very much restricted. The exports for the past week were only about 9,000,000 lbs. of meats and 8,500,000 lbs. of lard. The average of small shipments have continued so long that the season total is running materially behind a corresponding time last year. The shipments were very heavy during the spring months a year ago when a tremendous rush was made to ship products over to the allies and neutrals in preparation for the enormous demand from Central Empires which did not materialize.

The increase in stocks of product was just about in line with expectations. The Chicago stock showed an increase of 16,000,000 lbs. in lard with the grand total more than double last year. The stocks of ribs increased over 1,000,000 lbs. with the total 10,447,000 lbs. against only 306,000 lbs. a year ago. The grand total of all meats at Chicago increased about 4,000,000 lbs. for the month and the total is about 2,000,000 lbs. in excess of last year. The

gains in stocks were not confined to the Chicago market, but the figures from other points showed a gain in product stock of rather important proportions. The lard stock at western points as compiled by one of the leading Chicago packers increased 20,803,000 lbs. at the principal points with a total of 87,700,000 lbs. against 66,900,000 lbs. last month and 55,100,000 lbs. a year ago. The total meat stock amounted to 349,000,000 lbs. against 347,000,000 lbs. the previous month and 399,000,000 lbs. a year ago. Adding the meats and lard made total at these points of 437,000,000 lbs. against 413,000,000 lbs. a month ago and 454,000,000 lbs. last year. The fact that the stocks are only about 17,000,000 lbs. less than a year ago at this time indicates that the probable showing of department of markets for the 1st of April will make the product stock but little less than for the corresponding time last year with the total increasing during the month of March against a decrease last year.

The price of hogs has been very strong owing to the small arrivals at Chicago with the market this week very close to the 16c levels. The average prices last week for cattle, hogs and other live stock compared with preceding week from previous years follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week .....	\$15.20	\$12.50	\$13.55	\$18.60
Previous week .....	15.00	12.80	13.50	18.70
Cor. week, 1919 .....	16.90	16.00	14.25	18.75
Cor. week, 1918 .....	17.40	*13.75	*15.40	*18.90
Cor. week, 1917 .....	15.45	11.75	12.00	13.75
Cor. week, 1916 .....	9.70	9.00	8.20	10.30
Cor. week, 1915 .....	6.95	7.65	7.50	9.50
Cor. week, 1914 .....	8.80	8.55	6.30	7.50
Cor. week, 1913 .....	9.15	8.25	6.75	8.05
Cor. week, 1912 .....	7.80	7.60	5.70	7.00
Cor. week, 1911 .....	6.25	6.10	4.20	5.50
Av. 1912 to 1919 .....	\$11.25	\$ 9.85	\$ 8.90	\$11.15

\*Highest on record up to that period.

The comparative figures of livestock weights at Chicago have been quite encouraging, compared with the figures for previous years. The average weight of cattle exceeded last year, calves were just about the same and hogs were higher than for the recent years, excepting 1918. The comparative average weight for March, this year, with previous years follows:

	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Cattle .....	944	918	956	992	1,025
Calves .....	130	132	148	117	118
Hogs .....	237	230	238	200	214
Sheep .....	83	80	85	85	87

The question of export movement in hog products and meat products is a very important one for the trade at present

and a study of the conditions is somewhat disappointing. The reports from abroad continue to insist that the supplies of meat products are very full and that conditions are not encouraging to the resumption of immediate large shipments. The accumulations, which have not been distributed, hang over the market and with the experience of the past year there appears to be a growing conservatism against stocking up unnecessarily.

The improvement in the foreign exchange market is enough to bring out the possibility of thinking of business in normal terms. With sterling exchange about \$4 the question of paying for purchases is not such a serious one for England and with English exchange getting nearer normal there is a growing confidence that continental exchange will also improve. The fact that business with Germany is still so handicapped by the exchange and other conditions still makes the possibility of large shipments to that country extremely problematical. Reports continue to insist that the contiguous neutral countries still have an important amount of foodstuffs which could be sold to Germany and that the fact that Danish and Dutch vegetables and butter are coming to this country in quantity, shows that this condition may be more correct than generally believed.

**PORK**—The market has been very firm although the trade continues quiet. At New York mess pork was quoted at \$42.50 @43; family, \$50@53, and short clears at \$40@45. At Chicago cash pork was quoted at about \$38.

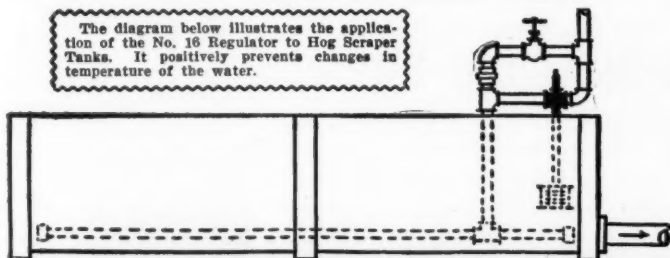
**LARD**—The market has been very quiet, both domestic and export, and the undertone was rather heavy. At New York prime western was quoted at 20.55@65c, middle western, 20.35@35c, and city at 19½c, nominal. Compound lard was quoted at 22@23c, refined to the continent, 23½c, South American, 23¾c, and Brazil kegs, 24¾c. At Chicago loose was quoted at \$1.75 under May and leaf lard at around 21¾c.

**BEEF**—The market remained dull but very steady. At New York mess was quoted at \$16@16, packet at \$17@19, family, \$20@22, and extra Indian mess, \$40 @42.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

## It Prevents Mutilated Skins in Hog Dehairing

The diagram below illustrates the application of the No. 16 Regulator to Hog Scraper Tanks. It positively prevents changes in temperature of the water.



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**BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.**

Receipts of butter at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston for the week ending April 2, 1920, total 90,246 tubs as compared with 100,080 tubs for last week, a decrease of 9,834 tubs. Cold storage holdings were decreased 690,660 lbs. on the four markets, the past week which compared with a decrease of 773,128 lbs. last week, and a decrease of 479,352 lbs. last year.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter, week of March 27 to April 2, 1920:

	March				April	
	27.	29.	30.	31.	1.	2.
Chicago	64	64½	64	63	62	63½
New York	66	66	66½	66½	67	67
Boston	68	68½	68	68	67	67
Philadelphia	67	67	67	67	67½	67½

**MEAT SUPPLIES IN MARCH.**

Official reports of livestock marketing at six principal centers for March show cattle receipts about 41,000 greater than for the same month last year. Hog marketing was approximately 38,000 greater than a year ago, and receipts of sheep and lambs were 95,000 head less than for March, 1919.

For the three months of the year, cattle receipts were about 100,000 more than for the same period in 1919. Hog marketing for three months was almost 1,000,000 head less than for the same period a year ago, and sheep and lambs were just about 2,000 head greater than for the three months as compared with the period a year ago.

Receipts at six centers for March, with the totals compared, were as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	227,394	74,939	641,817	223,493
Omaha	132,531	5,624	341,404	75,867
Kansas City	151,597	19,175	279,808	147,926
St. Louis	86,682		366,889	31,858
St. Joseph	46,537	5,490	198,728	99,210
St. Paul	63,926	45,347	204,945	13,290
Total Mar., 1920.	708,697	153,566	2,033,591	591,554
Total Mar., 1919.	657,699	115,797	1,938,376	636,525

Receipts for the year to date:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	782,378	196,768	2,282,270	797,632
Omaha	396,495	17,937	912,158	553,347
Kansas City	471,878	52,621	805,418	412,987
St. Louis	269,484		1,123,798	100,176
St. Joseph	157,984	29,733	901,816	296,527
St. Paul	175,255	105,997	703,758	90,497
Tot., 3 mos.	2,022,533	474,395	6,429,218	2,221,136
Tot., 3 mos., 1919.	1,921,165	470,308	6,469,513	2,219,080

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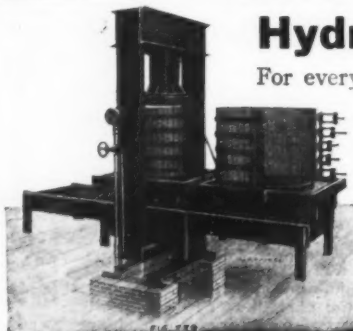
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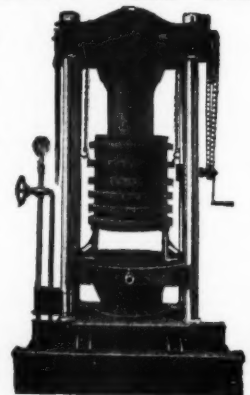
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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW**—The market developed weakness during the week and sold off about a cent a pound from the levels prevailing a week ago on sales reported to have amounted to about 300,000 lbs. of city special loose at 14½¢. It was rumored that the buying was for the account of a Middle West soapmaker. Offerings have shown a tendency to increase and with demand small, concessions in prices had to be made to effect sales. In some quarters predictions were made that the next sales would be at lower prices. The foreign situation is unsatisfactory and foreign inquiry is said to be small. At New York Prime City was quoted at 14¼¢, nominal, special loose at 14½¢ and edible at 16½¢@17¢. At Chicago, packers' No. 1 was quoted at 14½¢@15¢, and edible at 16½¢@16¾¢.

**STEARINE**—The market the past week has been dull and featureless, with no sales of consequence reported. Demand has been very quiet and consumers were inclined to hold off owing to the weakness in tallow and cotton oil. At New York oleo was quoted at 17¢, while at Chicago, oleo was quoted at 16¾¢@17¢.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**OLEO OIL**—The market was very quiet and about unchanged. Extra oleo at New York was quoted at 26@26½¢. At Chicago extra was quoted at 25@25½¢.

**GREASE**—The market for greases the past week was rather quiet, and the falling off in the demand was largely due to the weaker tone in tallow. Offerings, however, are not large as some grades are well sold ahead. Yellow at New York was quoted at 13¼@13½¢, and choice house at 13@13¼¢, while at Chicago yellow was quoted at 14@14¼¢, and house at 13½@13¾¢.

**NEATSFOOT OIL**—The market has been quiet but steady, with offerings well held. 20° cold test was quoted at \$2@2.10, 30° at \$1.90@2, and prime at \$1.70@1.75.

**GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.**  
(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago April 7.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 30½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 30¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 29½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 29¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 28¾¢; 18@20 lbs. av., 28¾¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 29¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 28¾¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 27¾¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 27¼¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 27¼¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 27¼¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 30¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 29½¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 29¼¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 28¾¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 27¾¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 29½¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 29¼¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 29¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 28½¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 27¾¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 17¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 16¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 15½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 15¼¢. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 16¾¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 15¾¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 15¼¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 15¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 36¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 33¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 27¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 23½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 22½¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 29¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 27½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 26½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 23½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 22½¢.

### EXPORTS OF MEAT AND PRODUCTS.

Exports of meat and products for the month of February, 1920, from the port of New York, are reported as follows:

**BEEF, CANNED**—Azores, 156 lbs.; France, 27,367 lbs.; Germany, 14,161 lbs.; Italy, 12 lbs.; Norway, 32,200 lbs.; Sweden, 30 lbs.; England, 238,821 lbs.; Bermuda, 18,684 lbs.; Panama, 190 lbs.; Salvador, 6 lbs.; Mexico, 295 lbs.; Barbados, 3,012 lbs.; Jamaica, 298 lbs.; Trinidad, 2,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,065 lbs.; Cuba, 4,116 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 85 lbs.; French West Indies, 205 lbs.; Haiti, 49 lbs.; San Domingo, 36 lbs.; Brazil, 48 lbs.; Colombia, 1,125 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 210 lbs.; Peru, 1,404 lbs.; Venezuela, 682 lbs.; British India, 2,250 lbs.; British East Indies, 1,600 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 720 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 412 lbs.; British West Africa, 9,484 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,600 lbs.; Liberia, 1,120 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 1,950 lbs.; Egypt, 36 lbs.; miscellaneous, 800 lbs.; total, 366,329 lbs.

**BEEF, FRESH**—Belgium, 6,080,932 lbs.; Germany, 2,522,025 lbs.; Italy, 146,340 lbs.; Netherlands, 2,837,975 lbs.; Switzerland, 200 lbs.; England, 421,923 lbs.; Bermuda, 157,301 lbs.; Panama, 15,000 lbs.; Cuba, 262 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 25 lbs.; Haiti, 50 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,250 lbs.; total, 12,183,283 lbs.

**BEEF, PICKLED**—Denmark, 20,000 lbs.; France, 42,088 lbs.; Germany, 1,284 lbs.; Greece, 400 lbs.; Netherlands, 30,000 lbs.; Norway, 15,055 lbs.; Sweden, 372,174 lbs.; England, 72,500 lbs.; Scotland, 25,400 lbs.; Germany, 61,585 lbs.; Canada, 5,000 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,500 lbs.; Panama, 22,900 lbs.; Newfoundland, 71,400 lbs.; Barbados, 15,012 lbs.; Jamaica, 6,661 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 18,174 lbs.; Cuba, 24,263 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 10,998 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 4,100 lbs.; French West Indies, 9,700 lbs.; Haiti, 19,

367 lbs.; Colombia, 1,300 lbs.; British Guiana, 151,850 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 80,200 lbs.; French Guiana, 14,500 lbs.; Peru, 160 lbs.; Venezuela, 600 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 2,750 lbs.; British West Africa, 11,600 lbs.; British South Africa, 6,000 lbs.; Liberia, 2,425 lbs.; total, 1,122,446 lbs.

**OLEO OIL**—Denmark, 67,383 lbs.; Finland, 10,500 lbs.; France, 96,089 lbs.; Greece, 99,737 lbs.; Italy, 97,612 lbs.; Netherlands, 995,915 lbs.; Norway, 285,083 lbs.; Sweden, 287,846 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 702,390 lbs.; England, 9,625 lbs.; Panama, 750 lbs.; Newfoundland, 38,500 lbs.; Cuba, 3,550 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,100 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 340,789 lbs.; total, 2,836,869 lbs.

**OLEOMARGARINE**—Belgium, 500 lbs.; Denmark, 400 lbs.; France, 320,559 lbs.; Greece, 2,500 lbs.; Netherlands, 77,893 lbs.; Sweden, 43,750 lbs.; Switzerland, 501 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 2,500 lbs.; Bermuda, 8,750 lbs.; Costa Rica, 600 lbs.; Panama, 34,830 lbs.; Barbados, 30,500 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 31,735 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,760 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,950 lbs.; French West Indies, 9,866 lbs.; Haiti, 3,800 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,400 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,250 lbs.; Venezuela, 500 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 2,500 lbs.; British West Africa, 100 lbs.; Liberia, 500 lbs.; Egypt, 200 lbs.; total, 1,225,000 lbs.

**TALLOW**—France, 321,966 lbs.; Germany, 495,315 lbs.; Italy, 92,389 lbs.; Netherlands, 221,062 lbs.; Scotland, 32,218 lbs.; Costa Rica, 4,237 lbs.; Mexico, 5,883 lbs.; Jamaica, 375 lbs.; Trinidad, 125 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,457 lbs.; Cuba, 218,450 lbs.; French West Indies, 740 lbs.; Haiti, 200 lbs.; San Domingo, 50,187 lbs.; Brazil, 30,000 lbs.; Colombia, 500 lbs.; Peru, 1,800 lbs.; total, 1,477,404 lbs.

**BACON**—Austria, 948,639 lbs.; Azores, 2,200 lbs.; Belgium, 1,647,732 lbs.; Denmark, 2,398,740 lbs.; France, 3,916,144 lbs.; Germany, 7,068,940 lbs.; Gibraltar, 141,413 lbs.; Greece, 32 lbs.; Italy, 352,220 lbs.; Netherlands, 4,983,169 lbs.; Norway, 887,260 lbs.; Roumania, 300 lbs.; Spain, 182,463 lbs.; Sweden, 2,812,237 lbs.; Switzerland, 123,878 lbs.; England, 29,008,064 lbs.; Scotland, 3,643,190 lbs.; Bermuda, 12,194 lbs.; Costa Rica, 618 lbs.; Panama, 4,975 lbs.; (Continued on page 34.)

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**PACKER HEARINGS ENDED.**

(Continued from page 17.)

Mr. Lightfoot, in great detail, discussed legal phases of proposed legislation and answered hundreds of questions by all members of the committee. The questioning was especially vigorous in regard to that part of the decree recently entered into between five of the larger companies and the attorney general, under which these five concerns are permitted to continue in the butter, cheese, egg and poultry business.

Mr. Borders was on the witness stand last Saturday. While he was appearing, a voluminous statement by William B. Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, was inserted into the record. This had to do with packers' purchases percentages. It was his usual line of testimony, Mr. Colver going into the Federal Trade Commission reports and tearing out many pages to back up what he had to say. At the same time, Congressman John W. Rainey, of Illinois, inserted into the record a considerable group of editorials from the National Stockmen and Farmer, of Pittsburgh. One of these editorials was headed "Bills to Bury," and another, "Another Investigation." Both of these dealt with the Kenyon, Kendrick and other bills, and urged that all should be defeated in the interests of producers of the country.

Mr. Borders devoted the principal part of his testimony to a discussion of the decree against the five large packing companies.

**The Effect of Packers' Decree.**

He showed, first, that the decree covers

all public opinion demands; second, that it goes further than valid legislation could go, gives greater relief and obviates the necessity of any legislation at this time; third, that the decree is valid and enforceable; and fourth, that forces back of the legislation under consideration favor Government ownership and Government protection and that some have deliberately sought to destroy the business of the five larger packers. This last, he said, was shown by the acts and words of some of the advocates of legislation, and he inserted these documents into the records to prove his assertion. Among other things, Mr. Borders said: "I want to impress upon you the great importance of the subject under consideration. It is that of food, a necessity of life, and vitally affects every man, woman and child in this nation. We want the question settled right. It is a question that calls for disinterested and highest statemanship. I beseech of you not to overlook the fundamental, underlying difficulty in the packers' situation and that is that he is between millions of producers on one side demanding a high price for the live meat animal, and a hundred and ten million consumers on the other side, demanding cheap meat, and there can not be cheap meat on the table of the consumer when the packer pays a high price to the producers for the live meat animal. If the packing industry, as manufacturer and distributor of meat and meat food products, does its work efficiently and at reasonable profit, then it is doing most vital work for all the people.

The efficiency of this complex and highly specialized industry should not be destroyed or seriously impaired."

Mr. Borders tried to impress upon the committee the fact that the decree against the five companies was not based upon guilt and did not imply guilt and that it, therefore, did not imply the necessity of legislation. He also tried to bring home to the committee the fact that although the Federal Trade Commission had made many charges against the packers, they had not substantiated these charges by a single witness, although if the things the Federal Trade Commission said were true, thousands of employees of the large packers must necessarily have known of them. It was inconceivable, he said, that abuses alleged by the Federal Trade Commission could have existed without some employee having volunteered to back up the things the Federal Trade Commission had said about the packers.

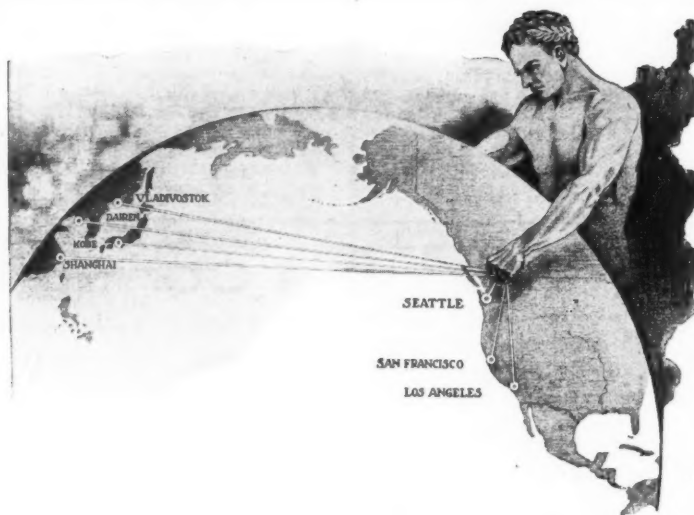
Mr. Borders declared that all of the complaints against the large packing companies were based solely upon theory.

Mr. Borders devoted considerable time to explaining to the committee difficult problems confronting the packers in the disposition of their interests in stock yards, which is required under the decree entered against them.

**The Cheese Situation Explained**

Discussing the cheese situation, Mr. Borders read to the committee from a brief prepared by the National Dairy Products Committee which was entered upon

(Continued on page 43.)

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## VEGETABLE OILS

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Markets Weaker—Consuming Demand Disappointing—Speculative Trade Small—Foreign Exchange Erratic—Cotton Oil Trade Fair—Cotton Weather Unfavorable.**

The developments in the cottonseed oil market on the New York Produce Exchange the past week have shown very little change from conditions prevailing the past month or so. Prices declined slightly more than  $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ a lb. to new levels in the distant options, since March 1st and within a few points of the season's low level for the July delivery. Trading has not been large in volume, but has been maintained on a fair scale with interest at times broad and price fluctuations very erratic owing to unsettled conditions prevailing in all speculative commodity markets and influenced somewhat by the talk of a Government investigation of the Western corn market.

The best demand again appeared to come from leading shorts. The buying was not aggressive, while the selling was largely by commission houses with Wall Street, Western and Southern connections, and by the professional element who are very bearish on general conditions and who are predicting 18¢ July oil for the near future. The strength in cotton, owing to the very unfavorable weather conditions in the

South, naturally imparted strength to the list at times, but this feature was greatly offset by the persistent weakness in lard, notwithstanding the small hog receipts, which is due to the strike of railroad switchmen at Chicago. Consuming demand continues at a minimum, with the domestic trade absorbing in a hand-to-mouth way and with little or no inquiry from foreign sources. The foreign exchange markets were quite strong for a while, but decided weakness developed about the middle of the week, particularly in French and Italian exchanges, and was attributed largely to the fresh developments in the political situation abroad.

The situation as far as supplies are concerned is anything but bullish. Stocks continue to accumulate, both of refined and crude oil, due to a great extent to the very poor trade passing in compound lard, which is still being undersold by pure lard, and owing to the falling off in the exports of both cotton oil and compound lard. The supplies of lard are very heavy and the stocks continue to increase, influenced largely by the same conditions as cotton oil, and expectations are that the mid-month report on April 15th will show a further increase in the Western lard stocks, notwithstanding the fact that the

strike has almost completely checked slaughtering at Chicago.

The crude oil markets have also been weaker. In the Southeast on a prime basis crude oil sold at  $16\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and was later quoted at  $16@16\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, while in the Valley on a folio basis, sales were claimed at  $16\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ and the market later reported at  $16@16\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. In Texas reports were current that crude oil sold on a folio basis under 16¢. Trading in crude oil at the present time is small, as the mills are not inclined to sell on breaks and the amount of crude to come forward is being gradually cut down and remaining seed stocks are dwindling rapidly.

Vegetable oils developed weakness during the week and there was a drop of 1¢ a lb. in tallow. Demand for vegetable oils is slow and it was claimed that further concessions in both these oils and tallow would have to be made to effect sales.

The developments in the cotton belt the past week have been anything but favorable. Rains were general and seriously delayed farm work, which has already been interrupted greatly by the lack of efficient labor and the possibility of any increase in the cotton acreage is becoming doubtful in many important quarters. In some quarters, however, it is still claimed that the acreage will be larger than a year ago, providing the weather is clear the next two or three weeks and reports have been current that purchases of fertilizer have

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been on a very liberal scale in the south. The indications are that the south will plant very little food grains this year owing to the high prices obtainable for cotton, and the trade with this in their minds constantly continues to anticipate a fair-sized acreage increase over a year ago.

The vegetable oil markets the past week have been very quiet with the undertone weaker. Offerings have increased somewhat and consuming demand continues slow, while demand from shorts was less active. The weakness in cottonseed oil, tallow and lard has had considerable bearing on the market, as did the quiet export demand and the sharp break in exchange about the middle of the week. Oriental peanut oil was offered more freely and was rather heavy, while the feature in soya bean was the weak tone to the market with sales at 14½c to 15c a pound in sellers' tanks May-July shipment from the Coast. The offerings of Manila coconut oil were liberal and the market was nominally quoted around 17c in sellers' tanks from the Coast.

**COTTONSEED OIL**—Market transactions.

Thursday, April 1.

Market closed easy.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				1840	a 1895
May	3700	1925	1909	1910	a 1913
June	200	1950	1950	1930	a 1960
July	12500	1975	1953	1960	a 1965
Aug.	100	1970	1970	1971	a 1977
Sept.	600	1970	1970	1965	a 1971
Oct.				1775	a 1875
Nov.				1600	a 1775

Total sales, 17,900. Prime Crude S. E., 16½@17c.

Friday, April 2.

(Holiday.)

Saturday, April 3.

Market closed weak.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot					
May	1900	1900	1882	1890	a 1899
June				1920	a 1940

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July	9900	1962	1922	1935	a 1939
Aug.	4100	1970	1936	1935	a 1938
Sept.	300	1965	1965	1920	a 1940
Oct.				1725	a 1850
Nov.				1600	a 1700

Total sales, 16,800. Prime Crude S. E., 16½c asked.

Monday, April 5.

Market closed weak.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				1865	a 1925
May	3900	1915	1892	1892	a 1895
June	200	1930	1930	1920	a 1930
July	13700	1960	1934	1941	a 1943
Aug.	200	1962	1945	1943	a 1949
Sept.				1930	a 1950
Oct.				1775	a 1830
Nov.				1645	a 1735

Total sales, 25,800. Prime Crude S. E., 16½@16¾c.

Tuesday, April 6.

Market closed easy.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				1870	a 1925
May	2100	1913	1880	1885	a 1890
June				1910	a 1930
July	10400	1950	1920	1930	a 1933
Aug.	900	1945	1925	1935	a 1945
Sept.				1920	a 1935
Oct.				1750	a 1850
Nov.				1650	a 1750

Total sales, 17,800. Prime Crude S. E., 16½c asked.

Wednesday, April 7.

Market closed weak.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				1800	a 1900
May	5700	1881	1876	1878	a 1879
June				1900	a 1920
July	7900	1930	1915	1916	a 1918
Aug.				1918	a 1920

Sept.	200	1920	1918	1900	a 1920
Oct.	300	1830	1805	1790	a 1830
Nov.				1600	a 1725

Total sales, 15,700. Prime Crude S. E., 16@16¾c.

**SOYA BEAN OIL**—The market has been weaker with demand slow and offerings somewhat larger. May-July shipment from the coast in sellers' tanks was quoted at 14½@15c, with rumors current of sales at 14½c. Deodorized on the spot was quoted at 20@21c and crude oil at 18@18½c.

**PEANUT OIL**—The market was weaker particularly oriental oils. Sales of oriental were reported at 19½c in buyers' tanks prompt from the coast, while future shipment in sellers' tanks was quoted at 19½c. Deodorized in bbls. was quoted at 25@25½c.

**CORN OIL**—The market has been rather steady but demand for both crude and refined was reported slow. Crude in bbls. was quoted at 18@18½c and refined 20@20¼c.

**PALM OIL**—The market was quiet and easier. Largoes to arrive was quoted at 15½c and on the spot it was quoted at 16@16½c. Niger spot was quoted at 15@15¼c and palm kernels 19½@20c.

**COCONUT OIL**—The feature of the market was the slow demand and the weakness in Manila oil. Offerings were somewhat larger. Manila was nominally quoted at 17@17½c in sellers' tanks from the coast, while deodorized was quoted at 20¼@21¼c nominal. Ceylon was quoted at 18@18½c in sellers' tanks and 18½@19c in bbls. at New York, with cochin at 19½c in bbls.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

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#### COTTON MEN ACT ON BOLL WORM.

Except Louisiana, no state has quarantined against cottonseed cake and meal, on account of the pink boll worm. Louisiana requires a permit for all cotton seed and cotton seed products, except oil. All cotton states, except Georgia, have quarantined against cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, seed cotton, linters and cotton lint. Railroads, as a rule, are giving notice of these quarantines and are taking consignments of the products affected, only upon permit, or at the risk of the shipper. What further action, if any, these states will take, awaits the Washington Conference on April 6, when it will be ascertained definitely what Texas and Louisiana purpose to do and whether there will be a Federal quarantine against alleged infested areas.

On April 6, representatives from Texas and from other states will appear before the United States secretary of agriculture and the Quarantine Board to canvass the pink boll worm situation and to decide measures to be put into practice to curb and eradicate the worm. J. J. Culbertson will act for the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

#### NEW ORLEANS COTTON OIL MEET.

In the last issue of The National Provisioner announcement was made to the effect that the annual convention of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held at the Grunewald hotel, New Orleans, on May 12, 13 and 14. Latest advices, however, report the convention as scheduled for May 13, 14 and 15.

#### SOUTHERN MARKETS

##### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 8, 1920.—Prime crude cottonseed oil easier, 16c bid; 16½ @18c asked; offerings light. Basis prime crude 15c bid, 15½c asked; stocks moderate, no demand. Good 7% meal \$71, New Orleans. Hulls unsettled account quarantine restrictions.

##### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 8, 1920.—Cottonseed oil market weak; basis prime crude quoted at 16c. Good 7% meal dull at \$66.50. Hulls steady, \$12.50 loose; \$20 sacked.

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**CANADIAN LIVESTOCK MARKETING.**

The following table shows the livestock marketing at Canadian public stockyards from five provinces during February, 1920, compared with February, 1919. Sharp decreases in marketings during February of the present year are indicated in all classes but calves, while the back to the country movement was less by 12,949 cattle, when compared with the movement during February, 1919. Hogs showed deficit of 50,980 head. Cattle marketings were fewer by 22,650 head, and sheep marketings by 8,539 head. By percentages the decreases were as follows: cattle, 38%; hogs, 65%; sheep, 47%; shipped in cattle, 70%. Calves showed an increase of 10.5%. The unusual rough weather in the Western Prov-

inces during February was responsible in considerable measure for the light marketings west of the great lakes:

	—Cattle—		—Calves—		—Hogs—	
	Feb., 1919.	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1919.	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1919.	Feb., 1920.
Alberta .....	15,530	9,149	424	707	17,815	7,035
Saskatchewan .....	8,099	3,115	159	121	19,283	4,768
Manitoba .....	5,462	3,877	166	166	17,175	9,329
Ontario .....	29,072	17,845	3,901	4,253	29,945	32,151
Quebec .....	2,586	2,513	913	842	3,998	2,273

Comparing holding in storage on February 31, 1920, with February 31, 1919, there was a decrease during February of the present year, amounting to 31.63% of beef; 35.55% of pork; and 49.01% of mutton.

**CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.**

Receipts of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for se-

lects, compared to the same time a month and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending April 1, 1920:

	—Receipts—			Top price good steers		
	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1919.	Same week, Mar. 25, 1919.	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1920.	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1919.	Same week, Mar. 25, 1919.	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)...	3,766	5,532	6,999	\$13.75	\$15.50	\$13.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)...	358	408	908	13.75	.....	15.00
Montreal (E. End)...	433	513	308	13.75	.....	15.00
Winnipeg .....	1,731	3,101	1,386	12.25	15.25	12.50
Calgary .....	1,462	1,926	1,959	13.80	14.00	13.50
Edmonton .....	1,100	442	667	12.50	13.50	12.25

	—Receipts—			Top price good calves		
	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1919.	Same week, Mar. 25, 1919.	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1920.	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1919.	Same week, Mar. 25, 1919.	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)...	2,239	1,157	1,988	\$25.00	\$17.00	\$23.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)...	1,525	2,511	1,031	17.50	14.50	17.00
Montreal (E. End)...	1,405	1,058	965	17.50	14.50	17.00
Winnipeg .....	82	113	146	15.00	14.50	16.00
Calgary .....	130	.....	231	11.00	.....	11.00
Edmonton .....	35	141	77	15.00	10.25	12.00

**CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.**

Receipts of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared with a month and year ago, are reported by the Markets Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending April 1, 1920, as follows:

	—Receipts—			Top price good lambs		
	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1919.	Same week, Mar. 25, 1919.	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1920.	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1919.	Same week, Mar. 25, 1919.	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)...	154	287	671	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$21.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)...	32	95	75	.....	16.00	17.00
Montreal (E. End)...	91	61	42	.....	16.00	17.00
Winnipeg .....	136	156	162	15.75	15.50	15.50
Calgary .....	1,007	601	365	.....	13.00	.....
Edmonton .....	244	14	12	.....	13.00	15.50

**CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.**

Receipts of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending April 1, 1920, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a month and year ago:

	—Receipts—			—Top price selects—		
	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1919.	Same week, Mar. 25, 1919.	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1920.	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1919.	Same week, Mar. 25, 1919.	Week ending week, Apr. 1, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)...	3,141	5,379	7,193	\$19.25	\$20.50	\$20.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)...	918	1,178	1,112	19.75	20.25	20.25
Montreal (E. End)...	651	630	960	19.75	20.25	20.25
Winnipeg .....	1,078	8,282	3,590	21.00	19.75	23.00
Calgary .....	1,042	2,912	665	20.75	19.50	20.75
Edmonton .....	1,105	431	1,190	20.50	19.50	20.60

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# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Further weakness in hogs with continued strike conditions, brought further liquidation at the close of the week. Lard was at new low levels for the season and demand was very disappointing. Packing operations are seriously handicapped by the strike situation, with plants reducing operations and in some cases closing, throwing an increasing number of men out of work. Foreign demand is extremely unsatisfactory and shipments of meats and lard is very slow. Weakness in other edible fats, and the large stocks of lard and other fats are having a distinctly depressing influence on the markets. The market today broke to new low levels for lard for the season on liquidation and with hogs.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Heavy liquidation in cottonseed oil characterized the trading late in the week. New low levels were made for nearly all deliveries. With selling general, the offerings were quite heavy on stop-loss orders, both for commission and Western accounts. The buying on the decline seemed to be quite largely covering of shorts. Weakness in crude oil and continued very poor export demand being reflected in the prices, trade anticipates the monthly crushing report will show continued decrease in domestic distribution. The market today was higher early on buying, due to the rail strike, but sold off with cotton, lard later.

Closing quotations on Thursday: May, \$18.30@18.35; July \$18.60@18.65; October, \$17.50@17.90.

### Tallow.

City special quoted at 14½c.

### Oleo Stearine.

Market quoted at 17c. Extra oleo oil at 26c.

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, April 9, 1920.—Spot lard at New York, prime Western, \$19.90@20.20; Middle West, \$19.50; city steam, \$19.55@19.65; refined continent, \$23.50; South America, \$23.75; Brazil kegs, \$24.75; compound, 22@23c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 9, 1920.—Copra, fabrique, —fr; copra, edible, —fr; peanut, fabrique, —fr; peanut, edible, —fr.

### Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, April 9, 1920.—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 109s.

### Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, April 9, 1920.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 109s; crude, 93s.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to April 9, 1920, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 83,983 quarters; to the Continent, 63,581 quarters; to other ports, 31,140 quarters. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 8,986 quarters; to the Continent, 14,495 quarters; to other ports, none.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

### SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	8,000	8,000
Kansas City	200	1,200	500
Omaha	1,200	11,000	1,000
St. Louis	400	10,000	900
St. Joseph	600	4,000	500
Sioux City	1,200	9,000	500
St. Paul	200	1,600	...
Oklahoma City	300	200	...
Fort Worth	200	1,000	1,400
Milwaukee	...	300	...
Denver	200	300	3,000
Louisville	200	1,800	100
Wichita	100	400	...
Indianapolis	400	4,000	...
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	2,800
Cincinnati	200	2,500	100
Buffalo	300	2,500	1,700
Cleveland	200	2,500	200
Nashville, Tenn.	100	2,000	...
Toronto	400	300	...

### MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1920.

Chicago	3,500	4,000	500
Kansas City	6,500	8,000	10,000
Omaha	12,000	13,000	15,000
St. Louis	3,500	14,000	2,000
St. Joseph	1,000	5,000	1,000
Sioux City	3,300	11,500	800
St. Paul	2,400	6,100	700
Oklahoma City	2,600	1,850	...
Fort Worth	6,500	2,500	6,500
Milwaukee	...	300	...
Denver	2,300	2,000	8,100
Louisville	1,200	2,800	100
Baltimore	1,430	4,900	152
Wichita	200	3,200	...
Indianapolis	2,600	4,000	100
Pittsburgh	2,000	6,000	5,000
Cincinnati	1,500	8,000	100
Buffalo	3,300	9,000	7,000
Cleveland	1,000	4,000	...
Jersey City	600	180	720
Nashville, Tenn.	700	1,800	...
New York	71	57	42
Toronto	1,700	800	...

### TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1920.

Chicago	1,500	3,500	2,000
Kansas City	7,500	8,000	6,000
Omaha	8,000	15,000	8,000
St. Louis	4,000	15,000	8,000
St. Joseph	4,000	8,000	3,500
Sioux City	2,500	11,500	500
St. Paul	2,100	8,900	200
Oklahoma City	4,700	700	...
Fort Worth	3,400	1,500	300
Milwaukee	...	2,000	...
Denver	1,300	3,000	6,000
Louisville	800	600	100
Jersey City	...	100	720
Wichita	500	900	...
Indianapolis	2,000	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,000	1,500	500
Cincinnati	600	2,700	50
Buffalo	700	4,300	4,000
Cleveland	200	3,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,000	...
New York	42	57	...
Toronto	900	200	500

### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1920.

Chicago	1,000	2,000	1,000
Kansas City	6,000	8,500	1,500
Omaha	7,000	15,000	8,000
St. Louis	4,300	17,500	1,300
St. Joseph	2,500	7,000	4,000
Sioux City	3,300	14,000	1,200
St. Paul	4,000	18,000	500
Oklahoma City	3,000	2,000	...
Fort Worth	4,000	8,000	5,000
Milwaukee	800	1,200	...
Denver	800	800	1,800
Louisville	100	1,700	100
Wichita	400	1,300	...
Indianapolis	1,500	6,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	900	7,000	2,300
Cincinnati	200	1,300	1,200
Buffalo	300	2,500	500
Cleveland	100	2,000	...
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,000	...
New York	42	57	...
Toronto	900	200	500

### THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1920.

Chicago	2,000	2,500	1,000
Kansas City	3,500	7,000	11,000
Omaha	6,500	15,500	9,000
St. Louis	2,500	12,000	3,000
St. Joseph	2,500	10,000	...
Sioux City	1,800	12,500	800
St. Paul	1,200	6,000	300
Indianapolis	1,800	7,000	100
Pittsburgh	...	1,800	400
Buffalo	...	300	1,000

### FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1920.

Chicago	2,500	4,000	1,000
Kansas City	400	800	...
Omaha	5,500	1,200	4,000
St. Louis	1,300	2,500	300
St. Joseph	1,500	6,000	2,500
Sioux City	1,800	10,000	300
St. Paul	1,800	9,600	100
Oklahoma City	600	1,000	...
Milwaukee	300	600	...
Denver	700	1,200	1,000
Indianapolis	1,500	7,000	100
Pittsburgh	...	2,300	1,100
Cincinnati	700	8,000	100
Buffalo	...	300	200

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 3, 1920:

	CATTLE.	HOGS.	SHEEP.
Chicago	9,706	...	...
Kansas City	24,884	...	...
Omaha	24,374	...	...
East St. Louis	12,400	...	...
St. Joseph	7,330	...	...
Sioux City	803	...	...
Cudahy	19,974	...	...
South St. Paul	2,279	...	...
Philadelphia	7,086	...	...
New York and Jersey City	4,142	...	...
Oklahoma City	...	...	...

## HOGS.

Chicago	22,500
Kansas City	47,414
Omaha	58,391
East St. Louis	91,000
St. Joseph	78,000
Sioux City	33,536
Cudahy	13,112
Cedar Rapids	8,340
Ottumwa	6,040
South St. Paul	33,052
Philadelphia	1,967
New York and Jersey City	27,657
Oklahoma City	5,151

## SHEEP.

Chicago	18,710
Kansas City	26,938
Omaha	32,382
East St. Louis	10,000
St. Joseph	21,600
Sioux City	3,406
Cudahy	2,023
South St. Paul	189
Philadelphia	6,800
New York and Jersey City	22,627
Oklahoma City	6

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 3, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,117	2,700	5,863
Armour & Co.	1,698	3,000	9,122
Swift & Co.	2,369	1,100	1,268
Morris & Co.	2,327	1,800	2,459
Wilson & Co.	300	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	888	1,700	...
G. H. Hammond Co.	57	...	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	...	...	...
Brennan Pkg. Co., 1,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 200 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 800 hogs; Independent Pkg. Co., 900 hogs; Western Pkg. & Prov. Co., 1,700 hogs; Roberts & Oake, —hogs; William Davies Co., 600 hogs; others, 7,000 hogs.	...	...	...

## \*Omaha.

Morris & Co.	4,173	8,785	3,738
Swift & Co.	6,811	15,059	10,415
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	4,946	14,753	7,629
Armour & Co.	4,946	13,989	7,494
Skinner Pkg. Co.	606	3,854	158
J. W. Murphy	...	15,780	...
Swartz & Co.	...	5,795	...

## Kansas City.

Armour & Co.	5,175	7,449	6,185
Fowler Pkg. Co.	789	...	1,394
Wilson & Co.	5,088	9,215	6,705
Swift & Co.	4,489	6,730	3,938
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	3,756	4,044	4,980
Morris & Co.	4,918	7,712	3,668
Others	635	296	27

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and gulf ports for the week ending April 3, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

	Week ended Apr. 3, 1920.	Week ended Apr. 5, 1919.	From Nov. 1, 1919, to Apr. 3, 1920.
United Kingdom	175	...	1,180
Continent	...	10	5,685
So. and Cen. Amer.	385	185	890
West Indies	1,684	1,048	7,280
Brit. N. A. Colonies	40	1,400	2,840
Other countries	126	38	231
Totals	2,410	2,681	18,218

## BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

United Kingdom	11,683,200	31,828,659	327,413,000
Continent	1,059,200	54,296,436	251,405,000
So. and Cen. Amer.	152,677	89,157	607,088
West Indies	1,540,809	977,617	5,020,810
Brit. N. A. Colonies	10,000	31,114	40,408
Other countries	49,623	15,634	378,603
Totals	11,795,509	87,238,617	582,262,875

## LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom	3,079,780	1,311,330	95,801,980
Continent	416,200	38,158,699	175,401,006
So. and Cen. Amer.	175,085	163,840	1,164,744
West Indies	733,077	990,199	3,470,280
Brit. N. A. Colonies	1,500	51,513	94,959
Other countries	10,811	24,780	112,807
Totals	4,416,453	40,400,361	276,045,785

## RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	2,410	3,944,509	4,416,453	...
Boston	...	5,220,000	6,812,000	...
Philadelphia	...	...	81,000	...
Baltimore	...	1,072,000	897,000	...
St. Johns, N. B.	...	4,559,000	1,308,000	...
Total, week	2,410	14,795,509	13,524,453	...
Previous week	300	10,210,400	17,160,048	...
Two weeks ago	835	6,468,200	8,514,156	...
Cor. week 1919	2,681	87,238,617	40,408,681	...
Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1, 1919, to April 3, 1920:	...	...	...	...
1919 to 1920, 1918 to 1919, Decrease.	...	...	...	...
Pork	3,643,600	4,633,800	990,200	...
Bacon and hams	582,262,875	828,034,700	240,777,774	...
Lard	276,045,785	314,613,301	38,567,518	...

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

### WEEK ENDING APRIL 3, 1920.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	5,646	15,853	10,908	10,787
New York	1,420	5,179	1,719	16,770
Central Union	...	...	...	...
Total week	7,066	21,032	22,627	27,557
Previous week	8,819	15,454	22,910	28,197
Two weeks ago	7,970	12,393	20,727	28,426

# HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

## Chicago.

**COUNTRY HIDES** quiet. The all absorbing topic of conversation around the market is the status of the strike and its potentialities as affecting the market for country hides. With the strike spreading to the river markets, movement of hides to tanners will virtually cease as all efforts at breaking the strike will be confined to foodstuffs movements rather than imperishable freight. All weight hides in the originating sections quoted at 24@26c delivered basis. Prices as high as 27c being paid by collectors for late slaughter butcher lots. Heavy steers here quoted 30@32c; heavy cows and buffs at 22c bid for grubby stock with 24@25c asked. Grub free current receipts 25@26c asked; fall hides 28@30c asked; extremes 31@33c last paid for grubby descriptions; grub free current receipts 34@36c, and fall hides up to 40c. Branded hides 20@22c; country packer brands 26@28c; bulls, 23@25c; country packers, 27@28c; glues 14@16c.

**NORTHWESTERN HIDES**—Twin Cities' markets are quiet. All weight hides quoted nominal at 26½@28c last paid; heavy hides quoted at 26@27c and lights at 36@37c asked. Unsold stocks moderately ample. Bulls quoted at 22@24c; kip-skins, 40c nominal; calfskins, 50@55c asked and horse at \$12.00@13.00 flat f. o. b. last paid as to lots.

**CALFSKINS** easier. A car of local city calfskins from first salt sold at 57½c. Prior business was at 60c. The situation is quiet due to shipping situation. Collections are not expected to be as large as heretofore owing to freight and express embargoes on veal. Packer skins 65c last paid and nominal. Outside cities 55c nominal; country run 50c nominal; deacons \$4.00@4.25; kipskins 45@50c nominal for first salted city and packers; outside cities 45c; countries 40c nominal.

**DRY HIDES** quiet. Heavy western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim quoted 39@40c; lights at 41@43c.

**HORSE HIDES**—Renderer hides, \$13.00 bid of late. Countries, \$12.00 bid. Sellers talking up to \$14.00 for renderers and \$12.90@13.00 on country lots. Ponies and glues half rates; coltskins, \$1.00@1.35.

**SHEEP PELTS** quiet. Packer sheep and lambskins, \$4.10@4.20 last paid; market well sold up; shearings, \$1.80; dry pelts, 40@45c asked; pickled skins, \$13.50@15.00; common goats, \$2.00@2.25; angoras, \$3.00@3.25.

**HOG SKINS** quiet. Country run quoted \$1.00@1.10; rejects half; No. 1 pigskin strips 10@10½c; 2's at 8½@9½c; 3's at 6½@8c.

**PACKER HIDES** quiet. No business reported locally. A western small packer sold 6,000 January-February-March branded hides today at 30c for steers and 29c for cows, evidently some tanner figuring on unembargoed delivery. River markets are rapidly becoming affected by strike conditions and prospects for trade seem slim. Natives quoted 35@37c nominal; Texas 33c asked; butts, 32c; Colorado, 30@30½c; branded cows, 30c; heavy cows, 35c; lights, 35@36c; native bulls, 30c; branded 27c.

## New York.

**PACKER HIDES**—The market is quiet. Packers are talking firm in view of the possibilities of growing export trade in leather, but tanners are not in the market. Heavy native steers are nominally quoted at 35c for winter salting; cows are nominal, no recent sales; butts quoted at 31c last paid a few days ago, and Colorado, 28 to 29c as to seller. Bulls nominal, no recent sales. Practically no business of any kind is reported in the small packer market; small packers are soliciting bids but their asking prices are too high from tanners' standpoint. Small packer steers last sold at 33 to 35c, selected basis; cows

quoted at 32 to 33c flat last paid; bulls nominal around 28c; branded hides, 28c last paid.

**COUNTRY HIDES**—Philadelphia reports a weak and slow situation with movement in a car of buffs at 26c, free of grub hides. Current buffs are nominally quoted at 2 to 3c less for quick business, with tanners not interested. Shipping conditions are interfering with business somewhat; coming on top of other conditions, the result is a very slow market. Extremes are quoted at 32 to 33c for current descriptions, with anything grub free valued at 34 to 35c. Very little business is passing in originating sections, the market quiet outside.

**SOUTHERN HIDES** quiet and waiting; northern extremes are not valued at over 31@32c for business in grub free lots; ticky goods discounted a couple of cents at least. Far southern extremes range down to 25c as to quality.

**CALFSKINS**—New York City calfskins are quoted at \$5.75, \$6.75 and \$7.75 last paid, with the market barely steady. Philadelphia cities are being offered at \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.50 with 25c less the nominal market. Countries range as low as \$4.75, \$5.75 and \$6.75 nominal for business.

**HORSEHIDES** quiet; renderers horsehides are quoted at \$14 asked in the east, with tanners dropping their ideas 50c to \$1 below this rate; butts, \$4.25 for 22/up nominal; fronts, \$10.50 nominal.

**IMPORTED DRY HIDES**—Market is strong. A New York importer moved 1,100 Parnahyas at 45c. Some sellers are talking 45c for Antioquas but this figure is regarded as too high in view of the recent business in Bogotas at 40c. Bogotas and Orinocos have moved in small scattering lots from time to time recently at 40c, while some Central Americans have sold at 39c and Puerto Cabellos, etc., 39½c. About 1,500 more Central Americans are reported at 39c with some dry salted at 30c. The River Plate market is quiet and waiting, no new business. B. A. dry hides are quoted at 42@43c nominally asked, no return bids. 3,000 dry salted Brazils sold 38c.

**IMPORTED WET SALTED**—There is a steady market ruling with frigorifico steers quoted firm at \$92.00@94.00 Argentine gold, the outside asked for extra choice quality. Cows are quoted at \$80.00@81.00 last paid. Unsold supplies are small, de-

mand moderate. Spot goods show a little more life; New York reports 2,000 Vera Cruz hides being offered at 27c with tanners' ideas 2 to 3c less, no counter bids returned.

## TORONTO HIDE MARKETS.

**CITY HIDES**—City butcher hides, green, flats, 25c; calfskins, green, flats, 50c; veal kip, 30c; lambskins, \$2.75@3.00

**COUNTRY MARKETS**—Beef hides, flats, cured, heavy, 20@25c; green, heavy, 26@23c; cured, light, \$25@30c; green, light, 24@28c; deacon and bob calf, \$1.50@3.00; horsehides, country take-off, No. 1, \$8.00@10.00; No. 1 yearling lambs and shearlings, \$1.50@2.50; horsehair, farmers' stock, 40@42c.

## STOCKMEN HAVE STORMY MEETING.

The close of the annual convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association at Houston, last week, marked one of the stormiest sessions ever held by that organization. A sharp difference of opinion was evidenced by members of the association who lined themselves into two distinct factions; one, opposing any action which would tend to continue agitation against packers and supporting constructive legislation instead. The other faction, including the executive committee, introduced a resolution favoring proposed packer legislation.

Among those who urged conservatism were many well known stock raisers. They asked that no action be taken until the outcome of the court's decree against the packers is learned. Included among this faction were such men as: Judge William Poindexter, R. J. Kleburg, Marion Sansom and F. R. Hastings. Arrayed against them were: President W. W. Turney and Ed. C. Lasater.

Although the resolution endorsing packer legislation was finally carried, it was only accomplished after much spirited debate. The discussion demonstrated that there is a growing tendency among cattle raisers to stop agitation against packers and confine themselves to constructive legislation.

# TRIUMPH TANKAGE DRYER



A simple, self-contained steam dryer which has been in use in moderate sized rendering and fertilizer plants for thirty years. Dries tankage thoroughly.

Takes little power and uses only 1¼ pounds of steam for each pound of moisture evaporated.

Will be glad to send you Bulletin 40, which describes Triumph Tankage Dryers in detail.

**THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.**

Main Office and Works: Cleveland, Ohio

# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 8.

The strike of renegade switchmen has caused a marked decrease in livestock arrivals. Receipts for the first four days of this week were 8,068 cattle, 12,356 hogs and 5,315 sheep, compared with 1,435 cattle, 2,091 hogs and 9,744 sheep for the same period last week, and 42,956 cattle, 117,665 hogs and 61,182 sheep for a corresponding period and week a year ago.

Demand for cattle is slow and sellers are experiencing difficulty in the disposition of receipts. Heavy steers have been slow throughout the week. Choice light steers and the best of the yearlings were fair sellers and showed slight gains over last week. Cows were slow; canners and cutters had practically no market at all. The same spirit pervaded the calves and bull markets. Quotations follow: Prime steers, \$14.50@14.75; good to choice steers, \$13.00@14.50; common to good steers, \$11.75@13.00; canning to inferior steers, \$9.75@11.50; bulk of beef steers, \$12.50@14.00; yearlings, poor to fancy, \$12.75@14.50; fat cows and heifers, \$8.00@13.75; canning cows and heifers, \$5.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, \$7.50@11.50; bulls, plain to best, \$6.75@10.75; fair to fancy calves, \$14.00@17.00.

At the outset of the week, hog trade was fairly steady. The market topped \$16.75 for choice lots which was about 25c above the high level reached last week. The market, however, was generally steady throughout the week and the average top was placed at \$16.40. Quotations follow: Bulk of sales, \$15.10@16.25; heavy butchers, \$15.00@15.50; butchers, 190 to 230 lbs., \$16.15@16.50; medium weights, \$15.20@15.80; heavy and mixed packing, \$13.65@15.10; rough, heavy packing, \$13.00@13.50; light bacon, 160 to 190 lbs., \$16.00@16.50; light mixed, 140 to 160 lbs., \$15.60@16.15; pigs, 80 to 135 lbs., \$12.00@15.25; stags, subject to dockage, \$12.25@13.00.

Sheep and lambs evidenced a stronger tone this week. There appeared a tendency to hold back on the part of sellers, but as receipts are light, lots were easily disposed of. Quotations were as follows: Western lambs, all grades, \$17.50@20.50; native lambs, \$16.75@19.50; lambs, poor to best culls, \$14.50@16.50; feeding lambs, \$15.00@17.25; ewes, cull to best, \$7.50@15.00; wethers, poor to best, \$12.00@16.00; yearlings, poor to best, \$15.00@18.00; bucks and stags, \$8.00@10.00. Shorn lots \$2.00@3.00 below above quotations.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., April 7.

The receipts of cattle this week have been about normal for this time of the year but demand shows quite a little improvement. Trading in steers has been especially active and good to choice 1,050 to 1,500 pound beeves are bringing \$13.00@14.00 with the common to fair short fed grades moving around \$10.00@12.00. Cows and heifers have also been selling to advantage on most days this week and reflect a general advance of about 25c as compared with closing prices last week. The better grades of she stuff are selling around \$8.50@11.50, with canner cows as low as \$4.50@5.25. Veal calves are going

at \$10.00@16.00 and bulls, stags, etc., at \$5.00@10.50, rule generally steady.

Arrivals of hogs this week have not been as large as a week ago but the supply shows a small increase as compared with this week last year. Trade is still very erratic and the range in prices continues unusually wide. Advances are recorded one day, only to be followed by declines the following day. Smooth, light hogs are in best demand and have been selling up to \$14.50@15.25. Most of the medium butchers and big heavy weights are finding a local packing outlet around \$13.00@14.25. These prices are not materially different from those reported at last week's close.

Trade in fat sheep and lambs has been giving a good account of itself during the past week and present prices include choice light lambs at \$20.00, best shorn lambs at \$17.35, shearing lambs up to \$19.50 and good ewes around \$14.35@14.50. Receipts have been seasonably moderate and the offerings consist largely of fat lambs; hardly enough finished sheep have been coming to afford a test of values. There is very little inquiry for light feeding lambs, and the movement to feed lots and shearing plants is limited to a few thousand head weekly. Most of the lambs going out are of a class that can be returned to market on short notice.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 7.

Though few cattle are moving to the principal Western markets, demand has been held in check by Eastern terminal conditions where switchmen's strikes are hindering the handling of traffic. Here, the market remained steady and slightly higher for the week. Steers sold up to \$14.00. Hogs were steady to 25c lower; top, \$15.75. Lambs were in limited supply and steady; top, \$20.50. Receipts today were 6,000 cattle, 2,500 hogs, and 2,000 sheep, compared with 7,000 cattle, 11,000 hogs, and 7,000 sheep a week ago, and 9,000 cattle, 16,500 hogs, and 6,875 sheep a year ago.

Though Eastern shipping orders were limited, local killing demand was fairly large and prices remained steady. A good many orders are being held up on account of switchmen's strikes in the East but this labor walkout is not authorized by union officials and a normal Eastern trade is expected soon. Some heavy native steers sold today at \$14.00 and others up to \$13.75. Colorado pulpers sold up to \$13.70. The bulk of the steers brought \$12.00@13.50, and included both natives and Westerns. Cows were steady, showing a price range of \$5.25@11.50, and heifers, \$8.25@13.25. Veal calves were 50@75c lower at \$8.50@15.50.

Hog prices were uneven, in the extreme steady to 25c lower. Shippers took most of the medium and light weight hogs at \$15.25@15.75, or nearly steady, and the heavier hogs sold at \$14.50@15.25. Prices elsewhere were lower. The weakness in the market in the past two days is due to unsettled shipping conditions in the East. Extreme heavy weight hogs are being moved out of feeding sections rapid-

ly, and by the end of this month strong weight grades will be scarce. However, there is no indication that demand for weight will be active before another packing season.

Only 2,000 head arrived in the sheep division. Quality was plain and prices steady. Choice lambs brought \$20.50. One bunch of Navajo lambs sold at \$19.75 and other plain lambs at \$19.25@19.50. The only fed sheep and lambs available now are in Colorado sections. Some early spring lambs would be attractive to killers. Choice breeding ewes are quoted at \$14.00@16.00.

## GERMAN LIVESTOCK STATISTICS.

Work horses on the farms in Germany, says a U. S. Consul's report to the Department of Commerce, are estimated to be short 20 per cent of pre-war figures; there is an estimated 40 per cent shortage of cows and steers. The shortage of pigs is felt most keenly of all, as it is estimated that there are now in all Germany less than 8,000,000 swine, as against 25,341,272 in 1914. The number of pigs, however, is increasing faster than the gain in horses and cattle. According to published Government statistics, the horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry in Germany did not decrease materially during the first 2 years of the war; swine, however, decreased from 25,341,272 on December 1, 1914, to 17,000,000 by December 1, 1916; on this latter date there were in Germany about 21,000,000 cattle, 5,000,000 sheep, 3,300,000 horses and mules, 4,000,000 goats, and something over 65,000,000 fowls.

## PACKERS TO MEET OWN MEN ONLY.

Canadian packers held a conference at Toronto on April 1 to consider the demands of the Amalgamated Butcher Workers, Local 188. It was decided that the secretary of the union would be notified that the members of the union in each individual plant would be met by the management of that plant on the subject of pay increases and working conditions for 1920. No further dealings with the union, the packers say, would be of advantage at the present time.

## WEEKLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

Armour and Company, in their weekly review of meat trade conditions say:

"The switchmen's strike has practically stopped receipts of livestock at Chicago stockyards. The few carloads coming in are absorbed by local butchers. It is hoped the situation will improve materially by next week.

"Our branch houses had ample stocks of provisions to take care of the business and so far there has been no shortage anywhere in pork products, which have been steady.

"Prices for the few head of livestock received this week based as they are upon abnormal conditions should not be accepted as indicative of the general market situation.

"The beef business has been seriously curtailed by the strike. No cars have been loaded this week at the Chicago plant. Receipts of cattle have been normal at other plants. An improvement in the shipping situation must take place if a serious shortage of fresh beef in large consuming centers is to be prevented.

"Collections generally are good."

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## ICE NOTES.

The old Union Brewery Company plant at Sharon, Pa., will shortly be remodeled into an up-to-date ice and cold storage plant by the Valley Packing & Provision Company, which has purchased the property.

Construction work on the new addition to the Lewis Ice & Manufacturing Company's plant at Frederick, Okla., is rapidly being completed. The new plant represents an expenditure of \$15,000 and will enable the company to increase its daily output considerably.

About 2,000 men employed in ice-making plants recently met in New York for the purpose of drawing up demands for increased pay. They claim their employers are netting 200 per cent profit and can well afford to pay the increase asked. The strike will become effective May 1 unless satisfactorily disposed of prior to that time.

Alterations and additions to the Manitoba cold storage plant at Winnipeg, Canada, will cost about \$500,000, the work to begin in the near future, according to a report just received. When all details have been completed the plant will be the largest in western Canada, with an increased freezing capacity 35 per cent greater than now. One of the features of the new building will be additional freezing facilities with a capacity of 1,800 cattle a week.

## P. A. KLEY

ARCHITECT - ENGINEER  
Shenandoah Trust Building  
SHENANDOAH, PA.  
Packing plants, ice cream and cold storage  
construction. Fire insurance adjustments.

## EXPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 25.)

Mexico, 2,969 lbs.; Barbados, 2,623 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,296 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,758 lbs.; Cuba, 567,495 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 567 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 583 lbs.; French West Indies, 75 lbs.; Haiti, 4,055 lbs.; San Domingo, 124 lbs.; Brazil, 676 lbs.; Colombia, 2,263 lbs.; Ecuador, 23 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 72 lbs.; Peru, 3,828 lbs.; Venezuela, 413 lbs.; British India, 2,697 lbs.; British West Africa, 5,277 lbs.; French Africa, 5,444 lbs.; Liberia, 837 lbs.; Egypt, 1,191 lbs.; total, 58,801,701 lbs.

LARD—Austria, 183,853 lbs.; Belgium, 3,854,476 lbs.; Bulgaria, 97,500 lbs.; Denmark, 458,730 lbs.; Finland, 73,441 lbs.; France, 7,242,952 lbs.; Germany, 609,591 lbs.; Gibraltar, 19,600 lbs.; Greece, 60 lbs.; Italy, 1,208,448 lbs.; Netherlands, 3,492,101 lbs.; Norway, 38,160 lbs.; Roumania, 44,800 lbs.; Spain, 138 lbs.; Sweden, 141,700 lbs.; Switzerland, 300 lbs.; England, 392,010 lbs.; Scotland, 58,800 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,100 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,000 lbs.; Honduras, 500 lbs.; Panama, 3,000 lbs.; Mexico, 14,590 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,500 lbs.; Barbados, 4,960 lbs.; Trinidad, 28,720 lbs.; British West Indies, 9,428 lbs.; Cuba, 522,377 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 12,763 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,600 lbs.; French West In-

dies, 31,700 lbs.; Haiti, 121,370 lbs.; San Domingo, 8,710 lbs.; Brazil, 2,000 lbs.; Chile, 600 lbs.; Colombia, 19,800 lbs.; Ecuador, 1,980 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,100 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,481 lbs.; French Guiana, 3,200 lbs.; Peru, 1,122,789 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,125 lbs.; Korea, 2,400 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 600 lbs.; British West Africa, 20,700 lbs.; Canary Islands, 400 lbs.; French Africa, 150 lbs.; Liberia, 952 lbs.; Egypt, 775 lbs.; miscellaneous, 9,500 lbs.; total, 18,875,608 lbs.

NEUTRAL LARD—France, 130,864 lbs.; Norway, 13,469 lbs.; total, 144,333 lbs.

PORK, CANNED—France, 2,880 lbs.; Portugal, 1,450 lbs.; England, 14 lbs.; Bermuda, 225 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 214 lbs.; Australia, 5,940 lbs.; total, 10,713 lbs.

PORK, FRESH—Belgium, 24,967 lbs.; Denmark, 8,524 lbs.; France, 43,750 lbs.; Germany, 1,314,346 lbs.; England, 2,993,111 lbs.; Bermuda, 20,382 lbs.; Barbados, 7,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 600 lbs.; total, 4,413,180 lbs.

PORK, PICKLED—Belgium, 30,000 lbs.; Denmark, 353,299 lbs.; France, 134,225 lbs.; Germany, 18,200 lbs.; Netherlands, 31,500 lbs.; Norway, 227,200 lbs.; England, 23,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 8,300 lbs.; Costa Rica, 100 lbs.; Panama, 9,800 lbs.; Newfoundland, 8,000 lbs.; Barbados, 45,000

## C. B. COMSTOCK

### ARCHITECT

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN  
SATISFACTORY RESULTS

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

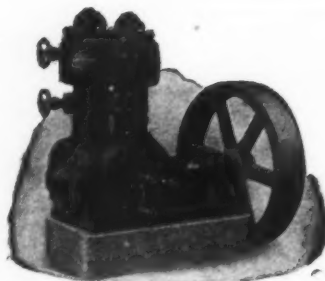
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## YORK Refrigerating Machinery

### Quality—Service



From the very beginning we have been building *Quality* and *Service* into our Refrigerating Machines. This has resulted in increasing sales of our products and increasing satisfaction on the part of our customers. With a YORK Refrigerating Plant you can improve the quality of *your* product as well as the measure of service *you* render to your trade.

Any firm that installs a Refrigerating Plant is looked upon by the trade it serves as a progressive firm. Give MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION a chance. In these days of keen competition it is the progressive Butcher who survives and profits.

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YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, York, Pa.

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively



## PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

## BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Booklet.

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*SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which, subject to prior sale, may be obtained from the following:*

Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.  
Baltimore—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., 100 W. Lombard St.  
Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.  
Buffalo—Keystone Warehouse Co.  
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg.  
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.  
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.  
Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.

Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.  
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuie & Son.  
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.  
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.; C. Ben Thompson & Co., 606 Common St.  
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.  
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.  
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.  
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.  
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.  
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.  
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.  
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

lbs.; Trinidad, 1,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 40,750 lbs.; Cuba, 28,000 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 7,440 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,180 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,100 lbs.; Haiti, 99,800 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,600 lbs.; Colombia, 100 lbs.; French Guiana, 51,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 15,100 lbs.; British East Indies, 100 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,000 lbs.; Liberia, 4,575 lbs.; total, 1,142,369 lbs.

**COMPOUND LARD**—Belgium, 81,646 lbs.; Bulgaria, 112,500 lbs.; Denmark, 58 lbs.; Germany, 4,248 lbs.; Gibraltar, 4,200 lbs.; Greece, 62 lbs.; Norway, 54,661 lbs.; England, 1,006 lbs.; Scotland, 1,875 lbs.; Bermuda, 40,769 lbs.; Costa Rica, 4,363; Guatemala, 900 lbs.; Honduras, 2,880 lbs.; Panama, 16,490 lbs.; Mexico, 5,484 lbs.; Newfoundland, 2,000 lbs.; Barbados, 848 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,872 lbs.; Trinidad, 31,250 lbs.; British West Indies, 22,395 lbs.; Cuba, 442,500 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 23,405 lbs.; French West Indies, 30,700 lbs.; Haiti, 78,800 lbs.; Brazil, 100 lbs.; Chile, 10,130 lbs.; Colombia, 280 lbs.; British Guiana, 12,460 lbs.; Peru, 8,750 lbs.; British India, 141 lbs.; New Zealand, 9,493 lbs.; British Africa, 12,490 lbs.; Liberia, 224 lbs.; Egypt, 74 lbs.; miscellaneous, 300 lbs.; total, 1,050,456 lbs.

**MUTTON**—Belgium, 90,704 lbs.; Norway, 675 lbs.; England, 9,908 lbs.; Bermuda, 18,324 lbs.; Panama, 53,700 lbs.; Jamaica, 86 lbs.; Cuba, 7,750 lbs.; total, 178,147 lbs.

**SAUSAGE, CANNED**—Denmark, 1,600 lbs.; France, 77,635 lbs.; Germany, 141,015 lbs.; Spain, 178 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,838 lbs.; Costa Rica, 100 lbs.; Nicaragua, 60 lbs.; Panama, 1,030 lbs.; Salvador, 30 lbs.; Mexico, 1,042 lbs.; Barbados, 915 lbs.; Jamaica, 144 lbs.; Trinidad, 100 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,407 lbs.; Cuba, 23,394 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,123 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,703 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,726 lbs.; Haiti, 3,657 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,733 lbs.; Brazil, 171 lbs.; Colombia, 8,120 lbs.; Ecuador, 354 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,020 lbs.; Peru, 3,591 lbs.; Venezuela, 5,834 lbs.; British India, 1,692 lbs.; British West Africa, 987 lbs.; Liberia, 400 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 258 lbs.; Egypt, 1,600 lbs.; miscellaneous, 150 lbs.; total, 285,607 lbs.

**OTHER SAUSAGE**—Belgium, 59,500 lbs.; France, 215,883 lbs.; Germany, 328 lbs.; Gibraltar, 6,875 lbs.; Italy, 27,500 lbs.; Netherlands, 126,500 lbs.; Spain, 3,072 lbs.; Switzerland, 200 lbs.; Scotland, 250 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,660 lbs.; Costa Rica, 50 lbs.; Nicaragua, 100 lbs.; Panama, 2,670 lbs.; Salvador, 22 lbs.; Mexico, 4,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 148 lbs.; Cuba, 85,270 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,337 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 150 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,125 lbs.; Haiti, 475 lbs.; San Domingo, 13,800 lbs.; Brazil, 200 lbs.; Colombia, 1,144 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 165 lbs.; French Guiana, 155 lbs.; Peru, 1,284 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,633 lbs.; British India, 207 lbs.; British East Indies, 1,000 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 7,715

lbs.; British West Africa, 288 lbs.; British South Africa, 4,220 lbs.; Egypt, — lbs.; Hungary, 2,200 lbs.; miscellaneous, 35 lbs.; total, 573,178 lbs.

**SAUSAGE CASINGS**—Belgium, 2,000 lbs.; France, 149,657 lbs.; Germany, 90,972 lbs.; Italy, 43,951 lbs.; Netherlands, 51,359 lbs.; Norway, 5,800 lbs.; Spain, 468,339 lbs.; Sweden, 8,375 lbs.; England, 209,840 lbs.; Costa Rica, 50 lbs.; Argentina, 14,205 lbs.; Venezuela, 100 lbs.; Australia, 39,956 lbs.; New Zealand, 11,845 lbs.; British South Africa, 28,000 lbs.; total, 1,124,449 lbs.

**CANNED MEAT PRODUCTS**—Denmark, \$6,711; France, \$3,080; Germany, \$7,696; Greece, \$2.00; Italy, \$14.00; Netherlands, \$175; Norway, \$4,929; Roumania, \$235; Spain, \$780; Turkish Europe, \$208; England, \$95,702; Bermuda, \$4,506; Honduras, \$31; Costa Rica, \$434; Nicaragua, \$28; Panama, \$839; Salvador, \$252; Mexico, \$2,769; Newfoundland, \$500; Barbados, \$1,030; Jamaica, \$568; British West Indies, \$498; Cuba, \$497; Danish West Indies, \$807; Dutch West Indies, \$233; Maiti,

\$543; San Domingo, \$444; Argentina, \$79; Bolivia, \$28; Brazil, \$202; Chile, \$44; Colombia, \$1,608; Ecuador, \$19; British Guiana, \$199; Dutch Guiana, \$18; French Guiana, \$312; Peru, \$4,737; Uruguay, \$345; Venezuela, \$9,361; China, \$1,759; British India, \$5,794; Straits Settlements, \$140; British East Indies, \$580; Dutch East Indies, \$377; Australia, \$1,149; New Zealand, \$119; Philippine Islands, \$585; British West Africa, \$3,373; British South Africa, \$1,224; Canary Islands, \$35; Liberia, \$383; Portuguese Africa, \$71; Egypt, \$233; Czechoslovakia, \$30; miscellaneous, \$832; total, \$167,146.

**OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS**—Belgium, \$981; Denmark, \$496; France, \$3,469; Germany, \$19,437; Gibraltar, \$2,038; Greece, \$2; Italy, \$870; Netherlands, \$118,876; Norway, \$1,750; Spain, \$15,875; Switzerland, \$675; Turkish Europe, \$8,112; England, \$151,467; Scotland, \$1,598; Bermuda, \$1,204; Costa Rica, 303; Guatemala, \$137; Panama, \$11,459; Mexico, 919; Barbados, \$5,219; Jamaica, \$333; Trinidad, \$359; British West Indies, \$3,412; Cuba, \$8,122;

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## JAMISON'S STANDARD TRACK DOOR

A powerfully constructed, thoroughly insulated Cold Storage Door for Packing Houses, Abattoirs and all plants where overhead rails are in use.

*May we send you catalog 9?*

**Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.**

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U. S. A.

Danish West Indies, \$2,452; Dutch West Indies, \$770; French West Indies, \$10,714; Haiti, \$2,306; San Domingo, \$928; Brazil, \$78; Colombia, \$393; British Guiana, \$3,510; French Guiana, \$581; Peru, \$308; Venezuela, \$81; British India, \$829; Japan, \$2,162; British West Africa, \$3,672; British South Africa, \$294; French Africa, \$26; Liberia, \$207; Morocco, \$2,000; Egypt, \$560; miscellaneous, \$35; total, \$389,019.

#### IMPORTS OF MEAT AND PRODUCTS.

Imports of meat and products for the month of February, 1920, at the port of New York, according to reports just received, were as follows:

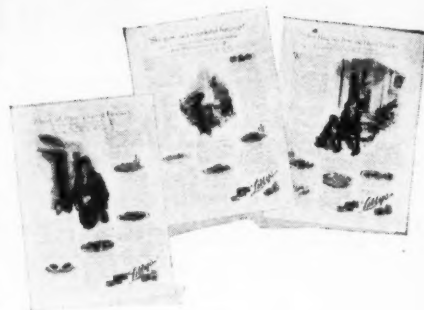
**DRY CALFSKINS**—Belgium, 8,004 lbs.; Denmark, 145,185 lbs.; France, 115,311 lbs.; Greece, 24,175 lbs.; Italy, 6,053 lbs.; Netherlands, 74,482 lbs.; Norway, 92,606 lbs.; England, 7,842 lbs.; Costa Rica, 9,303 lbs.; Guatemala, 2,476 lbs.; Honduras, 1,000 lbs.; Mexico, 1,002 lbs.; Barbadoes, 192 lbs.; Haiti 6,060 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,238 lbs.; Argentina, 109,403 lbs.; Brazil, 8,364 lbs.; Chile, 3,514 lbs.; Colombia, 321 lbs.; Ecuador, 3,904 lbs.; Peru, 5,104 lbs.; Venezuela, 3,147 lbs.; British India, 259,431 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 632.

861 lbs.; Hong Kong, 66,056 lbs.; Russian Asia, 80,800 lbs.; British West Africa, 39,729 lbs.; British East Africa, 72,315 lbs.; total, 1,779,878 lbs.

**WET CALFSKINS**—Denmark, 129,823 lbs.; France, 170,391 lbs.; Italy, 8,316 lbs.; Netherlands, 132,249 lbs.; Guatemala, 36,470 lbs.; Argentina, 136,978 lbs.; Colombia, 4,160 lbs.; total, 618,387 lbs.

**DRY CATTLE HIDES**—Finland, 20,680 lbs.; France, 138,313 lbs.; England, 103,009 lbs.; British Honduras, 575 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,984 lbs.; Guatemala, 343,497 lbs.; Honduras 44,717 lbs.; Nicaragua, 153,687 lbs.; Panama, 79,795 lbs.; Salvador, 40,385 lbs.; Mexico, 261,979 lbs.; Trinidad, 15,594 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,364 lbs.; Haiti, 22,924 lbs.; San Domingo, 95,784 lbs.; Argentina, 1,290,549 lbs.; Bolivia, 11,604 lbs.; Brazil, 713,336 lbs.; Chile, 302,546 lbs.; Colombia, 709,926 lbs.; Ecuador, 237,552 lbs.; British Guinea, 19,907 lbs.; Peru, 156,951 lbs.; Uruguay, 117,749 lbs.; Venezuela, 501,999 lbs.; Aden, 312,600 lbs.; China, 455,057 lbs.; British India, 526,145 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 281,224 lbs.; Hong Kong, 2,023 lbs.; total, 6,963,446 lbs.

(Continued on page 44.)



## New business, more business, for grocers

One of the greatest advertising campaigns of its kind ever undertaken is now under way on Libby's Meats. Its purpose is to acquaint the housewife with the quality, the economy and the convenience of Libby's Meats—and to have her buy them from her grocer.

Millions of women are reading these advertisements each month in the Ladies' Home Journal, Good Housekeeping and other magazines. Read the headlines from the early pages of the series—and you will know why. And if you are not already pushing Libby's Meats, begin now—and get the fullest benefit from this advertising.

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Corned Beef  
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**30 Days FREE Trial**  
OUR GUARANTEE

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**Patented O-BIE Refrigerator Display**  
The Case With The Cold Air Reservoir.

Fully Protected by U.S. Patent November 16, 1916  
Other Patents Pending.

### 6 GUARANTEED ADVANTAGES

Over any other type of Refrigerator Case or your money refunded.  
Old Type, Back-Breaking Floor Case Now in Discard for Meat Display

1. Greater display of foods, ice chamber in rear, no heavy wood framing or ice chamber to obstruct customers' view.
2. Makes it possible to wait on twice as many customers by saving time—everything right before you and your customer.
3. Makes selling easier and more pleasant. You stand in an upright position. No back-strain, as with the old type of floor case.

Mail Back This Coupon

**Ottenheimer Bros.,  
Baltimore, Md.**

Without obligation please send me your circular No. 463 containing description and trial offer on "O-Bie" Case and price on \_\_\_\_\_ length.

(Name).....

(Address).....(City).....

4. Reduces ice bills one-half: First by reducing the opening of your big storage box. Second, because it requires less ice by one-half than any other case in the world, giving you guaranteed meat-keeping results.
- Third, because our Patented COLD AIR RESERVOIR holds reserve supply of cold air and helps maintain uniformly low temperatures.
5. Beyond any question the most beautiful refrigerator display case made.
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# FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

## HYDRAULIC PRESS IN BUFFALO.

The increasing demand for hydraulic machinery that exists throughout the Buffalo territory has made it advisable for the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company to establish a branch office in that city. For the present the new branch office is located in the Mutual Life Building, and is in charge of Mr. R. K. Havlicek, who has for some time represented this company as a sales engineer working out of the home office in Mount Gilead, Ohio. The various industries in the Buffalo district requiring hydraulic equipment can now be served to much better advantage, as Mr. Havlicek is widely experienced in the solving of diversified hydraulic high-pressure problems.

## SKINNER PLANT MAKES RECORD.

One thousand hogs were slaughtered, dressed and hung up in the cooling room of the Skinner Packing Plant, Omaha, Neb., recently, in the record time of five hours.

R. C. Howe, president of the new plant which was opened for business several weeks ago, declared that this test of the equipment and staff of the firm was made in an effort to break local records. Not a hitch in the proceedings was noticed from the time the hogs were led to the slaughter house until their carcasses, dressed for consumption at the tables of Omaha, were hung in the cooling room, according to Mr. Howe, who declared the test a fitting example of the efficiency of the new plant.

The L. A. Kramer new Hog Dehairing machine is installed in the Skinner Company's plant and complete details concerning this machine will shortly appear in the columns of The National Provisioner.

## REDUCING COST OF PRODUCTION.

The scarcity and high cost of labor is a problem which requires the most careful consideration of packinghouse men. Labor-saving machines that are simple in construction and are easily operated are the best means to reduce cost of production and to keep up the efficiency of the plant at the least possible cost. This is what The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company claims for its "Boss" machines.

On another page of this issue a photograph of the plant of the Marion Packing Company, Marion, Ohio, is shown. This company, having been so successful, is enlarging its hog killing department to five times its original capacity. The plant, when established, was equipped throughout with "Boss" machines, and because of the excellent service and good satisfaction they have given The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company has been awarded the contract for the additional equipment.

## YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

Recent sales and installations of refrigerating machinery and equipment in the meat and allied industries are reported

by the York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., as follows:

National Ice & Coal Co., Broome Street Plant, New York, N. Y.; a 180-ton vertical single-acting high speed refrigerating machine, direct connected motor driven, having the rotor of the motor mounted on the crank shaft beside fly wheel, and condensing side, including flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 130-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system complete.

Morristown Ice & Produce Co., Morristown, Tenn.; a 30-ton flooded freezing system and a 60-ton distilling system.

Marion Ice & Fuel Co., Marion, N. C.; one 32-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss valve engine, and condensing side, also a 15-ton flooded freezing and distilling system.

Helena Ice Co., Helena, Ark.; one 117½-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and the necessary material and apparatus for remodeling their two freezing tanks of another make to operate on our flooded system, including one 24-in. by 7-ft. and one 30-in. by 10-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Fletcher Meat Market, Roswell, N. M.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Geo. Druzansky, meat market, Patton, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Androykovitch Brothers, meat market, Loydell, Pa.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Freidman & Bellak, butchers, Philadelphia, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Central Ice Company, of Birmingham, Ala., have added to their York refrigerating equipment one 16-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Freedom Ice Co., Freedom, Pa.; have added to their York refrigerating equipment another 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven York enclosed refrigerating machine and condensing side, which will be used for holding their ice storage room.

Braymer Electric & Ice Co., Braymer, Mo.; one 15-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

O. F. Hereman, meat market, Salem, S. Dak.; one 2½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Lusk Ice & Cold Storage Co., Lusk, Wyo.; one 10-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side, also a 6½-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system complete.

Otto Bergman, meat market, St. James, Minn.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

G. O. S. Cattle Co., meats, Santa Rita, N. M.; one 9-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Alling Corporation, packers, 9 Ward street, Newark, N. J.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

L. N. Vennewitz, meat market, Alexandria, Minn.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

D. H. Deneson, meat market, Kasson, Minn.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Riverton Ice & Cold Storage Co., Riverton, N. J.; one 30-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also a 50-ton shell & tube brine cooler and a 300-lb. single automatic racking can dump.

Ed. Leisegange, meats, Echo, Ore.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Freund's Meat Market, St. Joseph, Mich.; one 5-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Palace Meat Market, Marshall, Minn.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Eckert Packing Co., Henderson, Ky.; one 19-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and six coils of flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Droge Elevator Co., cold storage, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; have added to their York refrigerating equipment another 8-ton York vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

W. E. Patterson, butcher, Nescopeck, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

De Lapp & Ellis, meat market, Rock Rapids, Iowa; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Peter Johnston, meat market, Minneapolis, Minn.; one 2½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. C. Ricketts, meat market, Fort Pierre, S. Dak.; one 2½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Andrew Boardson, meat market, Warren, Minn.; one 2½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Martin Andreas, packer, Cincinnati, Ohio; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. C. Bliss, butcher, Whitesboro, Oneida Co., N. Y.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Tierney Brothers, meat market, Broken Bow, Neb.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Henry Hass, meat market, Chamberlain, S. Dak.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Gainesville Ice Co., Gainesville, Texas; one 30-in. by 6-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Bee Hive Hygienic Ice Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 24-in. by 24-in. Corliss steam cylinder and 1,000 York standard raw water 300-lb. freezing cans.

Citizens Ice & Coal Co., Peoria, Ill.; two 400-lb. double automatic rocking can dumps.

Arkansas Cold Storage Co., Fayetteville, Ark.; one 18-in. by 18-in. Corliss steam cylinder.

Peoples Ice Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; one 30-in. by 10-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Bowlus Ice & Cold Storage Co., Fremont, Ohio; one 18-in. by 18-in. Corliss steam cylinder.

# Chicago Section

John W. Hall is confined to his home on account of illness.

Lou Walke, of the Walke Soap Co., St. Louis, Mo., was in the city Thursday.

E. E. Nott, of P. Burns, Ltd., Calgary, was a visitor to the city this week.

H. P. Heffernan, manager of the provision department of the Corn Belt Packing Company, Dubuque, Ia., was in Chicago this week on business.

Morton Mannheimer, of the Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind., appeared in the city in time to view the remains of a perfectly lovely "blizzard."

The Chemical & Engineering Company has been appointed official chemists, inspectors, weighers and samplers of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas, Tex.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago, on shipments sold out, for the week ending Saturday, April 3, 1920, ranged from 13.00 to 24.00 cents a pound and averaged 17.56 cents a pound.

Hearings were begun Wednesday before Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler, wage arbiter in stockyards disputes. Patrick Griffin appeared in behalf of the men and asked that increases of from \$30 to \$35 a month be granted.

The unauthorized strike of railroad switchmen in Chicago, which became effective last Saturday, has hampered stockyards operations considerably. Livestock and dressed meat are being moved to and from the yards with the greatest difficulty. Arrivals of stock have been greatly decreased, causing a resultant slowing of yards operations. No immediate relief is in sight and reports arriving here would seem to indicate the strike is spreading.

## CHICAGO FAIR PRICE MEAT LIST.

The latest "fair price" list issued by Major A. A. Sprague, chairman of the Illinois Fair Price Commission, quotes what he considers fair retail selling prices of meats, etc., based on specified wholesale prices and allowed margins as follows:

	Retailers' margin per lb.	Retailers' price to housewife.
<b>BEEF—</b>		
Chuck steaks .....	.12	22@28
Whole ribs, choice cut.....	.11	21@27
Neck, boiling and stew.....	.08	18@24
Naval cut, boiling and stew .....	.05	11@19
Short ribs .....	.07	13@21
Brisket .....	.07	13@21
Round steak .....	.17	31@37
<b>PORK—</b>		
Fresh pork loins .....	.08	33@41
Fresh pork chops, ends.....	.07	32@40
Fresh pork chops, middles.....	.12	37@45
Fresh spare ribs.....	.05	24@27
Fresh pork shoulder .....	.07	27@33
Ham, smoked, fancy .....	.07	39@45
Ham, smoked, standard .....	.07	38@42
Ham, smoked, picnic .....	.06	26@30
Bacon, smoked, fancy.....	.08	49@55
Bacon, smoked, standard.....	.08	37@46
<b>LARD—</b>		
Lard, raw leaf .....	.06	28@30
Lard, standard .....	.06	28@33
Lard, compound .....	.06	28@31

## SUGGEST EXPORT B/L REVISION.

The Traffic Committee of the Institute of American Meat Packers announces, in a late bulletin, it is considering the question of possible revision of present export bills-of-lading terms to such extent as will permit of a more equal basis of compensation for loss or pilferage of merchandise while in the possession of the carrier; elimination of the clause releasing the carrier from liability for loss or damage not occurring on its own road; and, rules which shall be an inhibition against the alteration of any terms under which the freight is carried by means of a rubber stamp. This right is claimed by ocean carriers under a clause of the average freight contract which specifies: "Subject to the form of bill-of-lading in use."

The following paragraphs mention a few of the most glaring inequalities to be found in the average export bill-of-lading and to the suggested corrections your attention is respectfully called.

A—Many bills-of-lading now in use carry a stipulation specifying that "no carrier shall be liable for loss or damage not oc-

curing on its own road, or its portion of the through route." The committee contemplates either the suggestion of doing away entirely with this clause or else so altering it as to relieve the shipper of the necessity of proving when and where loss or damage occurred—obviously a most difficult thing for any one other than the carrier to prove.

B—Practically all export bills-of-lading contain a clause reading that "the value of each package receipted for does not exceed the sum of \$100." The committee hopes to be able to convince the carriers of the manifest fairness of asking them to pay a justly determined actual value as a penalty for permitting pilferage or loss while the property of the shipper is in their custody; failing that, the committee expects to be able to have the maximum amount of \$100 increased to a figure more nearly in keeping with the present-day value of the merchandise and present-day freight charges. The \$100 maximum was originally inserted in the bills-of-lading many years ago when freight tariffs were much lower than at present and when packinghouse products were, on the average, less than half their present value.

C—At present, it is the habit of the carriers to alter, by such informal means as imprinting with rubber hand stamps, the terms under which ocean freight is to be carried. This right is claimed under that clause of the average freight contract which specifies that the latter is "subject to the form of bill-of-lading in use by the ocean carrier." The committee has in mind the desirability of requesting the carriers to so alter that clause that it will read "subject to the form of bill-of-lading in use by the ocean carrier at the time of the negotiation of the ocean freight contract." Such a correction will remedy the most flagrant inequality of the present situation which is that shippers often find themselves with valuable merchandise at the seaboard under more or less acceptable qualifications of the duties and liabilities of the ocean carrier, these qualifications being forced upon the shipper with no advance notice and with no opportunity to ascertain their real meaning.

Suggestions with reference to these matters will be received by the Secretary of the Institute in behalf of the Traffic Committee whose personnel is as follows: Chas. E. Herrick, chairman; Gustav Bischoff, Jr.; Geo. A. Blair, F. W. Ellis, F. H. Frederick, A. W. McLaren, J. A. McNaughton, Robert S. Sinclair.

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**UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO**

**GROCER-PACKER HEARINGS.**

Hearings by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association versus the Packers were concluded in Chicago last Saturday. They are to be resumed at Washington at a date to be announced later. The grocers are endeavoring to restrict shipments of packinghouse products in refrigerator cars and have failed in their repeated attempts thus far. The testimony of Swift and Company has been completed, while that of Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co. and the Cudahy Packing Company, will be heard when the hearings are resumed in Washington. Examiner W. P. Bartell was in charge of the hearings which lasted 10 days.

**BONE CRUSHERS**



**WILLIAMS**

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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**WATCH PAGE 53 FOR BARGAINS**

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 29.....	1,330	262	2,074	9,744
Tuesday, March 30.....	51	4	17	
Wednesday, March 31.....	60	3		
Thursday, April 1.....	15	1		
Friday, April 2.....	3,630	432	3,343	8,901
Saturday, April 3.....	5,821	3,109	9,800	5,971
Total last week.....	10,316	3,862	15,243	24,616
Previous week.....	64,402	27,155	168,834	45,903
Year ago.....	53,238	19,587	140,860	46,605
Two years ago.....	58,861	18,302	161,355	43,170

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 29.....	424			
Tuesday, March 30.....	1,065			133
Wednesday, March 31.....	803			
Thursday, April 1.....	289			
Friday, April 2.....	241		229	1,120
Saturday, April 3.....	114			
Totals last week.....	2,936		229	1,253
Previous week.....	19,627	874	37,562	10,004
Year ago.....	17,262	156	23,258	10,391
Two years ago.....	15,569	388	42,654	9,664

Total receipts at Chicago for week to April 3, 1920, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending April 3.....	6,900	13,200	24,400	
Previous week.....	44,775	129,272	35,899	
Corresponding week, 1919.....	36,076	117,611	36,214	
Corresponding week, 1918.....	43,292	118,761	34,106	
Corresponding week, 1917.....	29,395	103,992	62,455	
Corresponding week, 1916.....	19,054	88,539	55,922	

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:				
	Week.	Year to date.		
Week ending April 3.....	378,000	8,884,000		
Previous week.....	653,000			
Corresponding week, 1919.....	551,000	10,250,000		
Corresponding week, 1918.....	600,000	9,915,000		
Corresponding week, 1917.....	450,000	8,882,000		
Corresponding week, 1916.....	410,000	9,501,000		
Corresponding week, 1915.....	429,000	8,685,000		
Corresponding week, 1914.....	295,000	6,915,000		
Corresponding week, 1913.....	385,000	7,922,000		
Corresponding week, 1912.....	408,000	8,781,000		
Corresponding week, 1911.....	433,000	7,078,000		

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending April 3, 1920, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
This week.....	157,000	286,000	143,000	
Previous week.....	192,000	554,000	134,000	
1919.....	170,000	454,000	159,000	
1918.....	265,000	505,000	115,000	
1917.....	146,000	373,000	162,000	
1916.....	95,000	335,000	149,000	
1915.....	109,000	350,000	140,000	

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to April 3, 1920 with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
1920.....	2,534,000	7,227,000	2,373,000	
1919.....	2,805,000	8,611,000	2,440,000	
1918.....	2,835,000	8,088,000	2,349,000	
1917.....	2,304,000	7,508,000	2,764,000	
1916.....	1,982,000	8,121,000	2,624,000	
1915.....	1,656,000	6,572,000	2,720,000	

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending April 3, 1920				
Armour & Co.....				2,700
Anglo-American.....				3,000
Swift & Co.....				1,700
Hammond & Co.....				1,100
Morris & Co.....				1,800
Wilson & Co.....				800
Boyd-Lambert.....				1,700
Western Packing Co.....				200
Roberts & Oake.....				900
Miller & Hart.....				1,000
Independent Packing Co.....				1,000
Brennan Packing Co.....				600
William Davies Co.....				7,000
Others.....				

Total.....	22,500			
Previous week.....	134,400			
Year ago.....	125,000			

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending April 3.....	\$12.50	\$15.20	\$13.55	\$18.60
Previous week.....	12.80	15.00	13.50	18.70
Cor. week, 1919.....	16.00	19.00	14.25	18.75
Cor. week, 1918.....	13.75	17.40	15.40	18.60
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.75	15.45	12.01	13.75
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.00	9.70	8.20	10.30
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.45	6.95	7.50	9.50
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.55	8.80	6.30	7.50
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.25	9.15	6.75	8.35
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.60	7.80	5.70	7.60
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.10	6.25	4.20	5.50

CATTLE.		
Choice to prime steers.....		\$13.75@14.75
Good to choice steers.....		12.25@14.25
Fair to good steers.....		11.00@12.00
Yearlings, fair to choice.....		11.00@15.00
Stockers and feeders.....		8.00@11.50
Good to prime cows.....		8.50@11.50
Fair to fine heifers.....		10.00@12.35
Fair to good cows.....		7.25@8.75
Canvases.....		5.00@5.75
Cutters.....		5.80@7.25
Bologna hails.....		8.00@8.50
Butcher hails.....		8.50@11.00
Veal calves.....		15.00@17.00

HOGS.		
Choice light butchers.....		\$16.00@16.40
Medium weight butchers.....		15.00@16.20
Heavy butchers, 270-350 lbs.....		15.00@15.75
Fair to fancy light.....		15.75@16.75
Mixed packing.....		14.00@15.00
Heavy packing.....		14.00@14.75
Light packing.....		13.50@14.25
Pigs.....		13.00@15.00

SHEEP.		
Colorado fed lambs.....		\$18.00@20.50
Native lambs.....		16.00@20.75
Feeding lambs and shearers.....		15.00@20.00
Clipped lambs.....		15.00@18.25
Wethers.....		12.00@15.50
Ewes.....		12.00@14.50

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$37.40	\$37.40	\$37.00	\$37.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	20.40	20.60	20.20	20.60
July.....	21.15	21.30	21.00	21.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	18.80	18.90	18.72½	18.90
July.....	19.12½	19.42½	19.07½	19.42½

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1920.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	37.50			37.55
July.....	37.50	37.70	37.50	37.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	20.75 7/8	20.80	20.37½	20.65
July.....	21.55 9/10	21.60	21.15	21.42½
Sept.....	21.90	21.90	21.62½	21.82½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	18.77½	19.00	18.77½	19.00
July.....	19.50	19.50	19.30	19.45

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1920.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	37.50	37.50	37.40	37.40
July.....	38.00	38.00	37.50	37.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	20.80	20.80	20.62½	20.65
July.....	21.60	21.60	21.37½	21.40
Sept.....	22.05	22.05	21.87½	21.87½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	19.00	19.40	18.90	18.92½
July.....	19.50	19.50	19.30	19.40

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1920.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	37.00	37.25	37.00	37.25
July.....	37.70	37.45	37.25	37.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	20.57½	20.57	20.37	20.50
July.....	21.40	21.37	21.12	21.27
September.....	21.87	21.72	21.60	21.72
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	18.90	18.90	18.70	18.85
July.....	19.40	19.42	19.27	20.32

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1920.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	37.00			37.00
July.....	37.50	37.50	37.20	37.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	20.25	20.30	19.95	20.10
July.....	20.15	21.20	20.75	20.87½
September.....	21.45	21.50	21.20	21.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	18.62½	18.63½	18.45	18.55
July.....	19.50-25	19.30	18.97½	19.02½
September.....	19.45	19.45	19.40	19.40

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1920.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	37.20	37.20	37.20	36.53
July.....	37.30	37.30	36.80	36.80
LARD—(100 lbs.)—				
May.....	20.05		19.45	20.05
July.....	20.80		20.80	20.25
September.....	21.30		21.60	21.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	18.47	18.47	18.47	18.47
July.....	18.95	18.95	18.62	18.62

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.			
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end.....	40	32	27
Rib roast, light end.....	44	35	27
Chuck roast.....	22-27	23	20
Steaks, round.....	42	36	30
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	45	35	25
Steaks, porterhouse.....	65-75	40-42	28
Steaks, flank.....	30	25	18
Beef stew.....	25	23	18
Corned briskets, boneless.....	28	23	..
Corned plates.....	20	18	15
Corned rumps.....	28	22	18

Lamb.		
	Good.	Com.
Hindquarter.....	45	38
Legs.....	45	45
Stews.....	22	20
Chops, shoulder.....	35	32
Chops, rib and loin.....	58	55

Mutton.		
Legs.....	35	32
Stew.....	16	..
Shoulders.....	25	..
Chops, rib and loin.....	40	35

Pork.		
Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.....	40	@45
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.....	38	@43
Loins, whole, 14 and over.....	34	@46
Chops.....	29	@30
Shoulders.....	36	@38
Butts.....	29	@29
Spareribs.....	23	@23
Hocks.....	25	@
Leaf lard.....	25	@

Veal.		
Hindquarters.....	28	@36
Forequarters.....	19	@28
Legs.....	32	@38
Breasts.....	25	@32
Shoulders.....	25	@35
Cutlets.....	48	@
Rib and loin chops.....	35	@42

Butchers' Offal.		
Suet.....		.15
Shop fat.....		.05½
Bones, per lb.....		.01
Calf skins.....		.45
Klips.....		.40
Deacons, each.....		\$.40

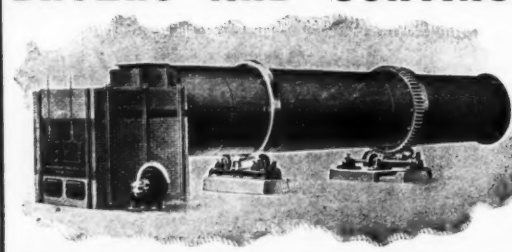
## POELS &amp; BREWSTER, Inc.

115 Broadway New York

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Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,  
Wool, Tallow and Casings

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

For Tankage, Blood, Bone,  
Fertilizer, all Animal and  
Vegetable Matter. Installed  
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fertilizer and fish reduction  
plants in the world. Material  
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sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.  
68 William St. - - - New York

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers.....	@21
Good native steers.....	@21
Medium steers.....	@20
Heifers, good.....	@18
Cows.....	@16
Hind quarters, choice.....	@28
Fore quarters, choice.....	@16

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	@44
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	@35
Cow Loins.....	@19
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	@28
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	@45 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	@32
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	@30
Cow Short Loins.....	@37
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	@30
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@30
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@27
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@24
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	@21
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	@16
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	@20
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	@19
Cow Rounds.....	@14
Steer Chunks, No. 1.....	@14
Steer Chunks, No. 2.....	@13
Cow Chunks.....	@10
Steer Plates.....	@12 1/2
Medium Plates.....	@10 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.....	@20
Briskets, No. 2.....	@16
Steer Navel Ends.....	@8
Cow Navel Ends.....	@7
Fore Shanks.....	7 @
Hind Shanks.....	6 @
Rolls.....	@22
Strip Loins, No. 1.....	@24
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	@22
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	@22
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	@33
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	@30
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	@28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@65
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@65
Rump Butts.....	@18
Flank Steaks.....	@25
Boneless Chunks.....	@12
Shoulder Clods.....	@20
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@10
Trimming.....	@10

## Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	@12
Hearts.....	@11 1/2
Tongues.....	@33
Sweetbreads.....	@57
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	@15
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@ 6 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@10 1/2
Livers.....	@11 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.....	7 1/2 @ 8

## Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	@27
Good Carcass.....	@18
Good Saddle.....	@33
Good Backs.....	@18
Medium Backs.....	@10

## Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	@12
Sweetbreads.....	@70
Calf Livers.....	@37

## Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	@34
Common Lambs.....	@32
Choice Saddles.....	@39
Choice Fores.....	@28
Medium Lambs.....	@33
Medium Fores.....	@28
Medium Fores, saddles.....	@36
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	@22
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	@28

## Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	@25
Light Sheep.....	@25
Heavy Saddles.....	@30
Light Saddles.....	@30
Heavy Fores.....	@21
Light Fores.....	@21
Mutton Legs.....	@32
Mutton Loins.....	@28
Mutton Stew.....	@15
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@18
Sheep Heads, each.....	@14

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@24
Pork Loins.....	@25
Leaf Lard.....	@23 1/2
Tenderloins.....	@65
Spare Ribs.....	@21
Butts.....	@28
Hocks.....	@19
Trimming.....	@17
Extra Lean Trimming.....	@24
Tails.....	@15
Smouts.....	@10
Pigs' Feet.....	@7
Pigs' Heads.....	@9
Blade Bones.....	@16
Blade Meat.....	@12
Chuck Meat.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Hog Livers, per lb.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Neck Bones.....	@22
Skinned Shoulders.....	@ 8 1/4
Pork Hearts.....	@ 7
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 7
Pork Tongues.....	@25
Slip Bones.....	@15
Tail Bones.....	@15
Brine.....	@14
Back fat.....	@24
Hams.....	@31
Hams.....	@36
Calas.....	@20
Bellies.....	@36

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@14 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@13 1/2

Choice bologna.....	@17 1/2
Frankfurters.....	@22 1/2
Liver Sausage, with beef and pork.....	@19
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	@19
Mixed Sausage.....	@16
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	@16 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	@20
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	@19
Oxford Lean Butts.....	@37
Polish Sausage.....	@17 1/2
Garlic Sausage.....	@16
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@18 1/2
Country Fresh Sausage.....	@24
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@19
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@23 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	@18 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@21
Ox Tongues, jellied.....	@54
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	@17 1/2
Loin Roll, smoked.....	@50 1/2

## Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods.....	@50
Beef casing Salami.....	@46
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@41
Capri.....	@41
Holsteiner.....	@34
Peppetoni, long links.....	@45
Farmer.....	@41
Cervelat.....	@51
Genoa.....	@50

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@ 2.40
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @ 14.00
Pork, link, kits.....	@ 2.78
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.60 @ 16.10
Polish Sausage, kits.....	@ 2.46
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.18 @ 14.30
Frankfurts, kits.....	@ 3.00
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.00 @ 17.50
Blood Sausage, kits.....	@ 3.35
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.50 @ 19.25
Liver Sausage, kits.....	@ 2.50
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.30 @ 11.55
Head Cheese, kits.....	@ 2.40
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @ 14.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$16.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.25
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.25
Pocket H. C. tripe, in 200-lb. bbls.....	19.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	none
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	20.25
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	20.50
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	18.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	55.00

## CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Per doz.
Corned beef.....	\$3.35	\$ 6.25	\$22.00		
Roast beef.....	3.35	6.25	22.00		
Roast mutton.....	3.75	7.25	25.00		
Sliced dried beef.....	\$2.75	5.00	4.05	52.00	
Ox tongue, whole.....	3.60	6.25	12.00	45.00	
Luncheon tongue.....	1.15	2.50	5.75		
Corned beef hash.....					
Roast beef hash.....					
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.50	3.25	6.00		
Vienna style sausage.....	1.25	2.25	5.00		
Luncheon sausage.....	1.30				
Breakfast sausage.....	2.25	4.50			
Veal loaf, med. size.....			2.25		

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00

## BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@31.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	@27.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	@27.00
Rollettes.....	@31.00
Rump Butts.....	@28.00
Mess Pork.....	@43.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	@43.00
Family Back Pork.....	@45.00
Bean Pork.....	@36.50

## LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@26 1/2
Pure Lard.....	@22 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@23 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs.....	@24 1/2
Barrels, 1/2c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.....	

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@34
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@35
Shortenings, 30 @ 80 lb. tubs.....	@34 1/2
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@29

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@22 1/2
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@22 1/2
Clear Bellies, 16 @ 20 avg.....	@22 1/2
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@22 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@21.50
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@18.25
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@18.75
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@19.25
Extra Short Clears.....	@21.50
Extra Short Ribs.....	@20.50
Short Clears.....	@22.25
Butts.....	@17.00

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	36 1/2 @ 38
Regular Hams.....	34 1/2 @ 36 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.....	21 @ 21 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	19 1/2 @ 20 1/4
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	23 1/2 @ 23 3/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	47 1/2 @ 49 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@24
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	@31 1/2
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@37 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.....	@49 1/2

Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@45 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides.....	@42 1/2
Dried Beef Sets.....	@45 1/2
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	@50
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@49
Boiled Calas.....	@35
Cooked Loin Roasts.....	@47
Cooked Rolled Shoulders.....	@38

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## P. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set.....	@24
Beef Middles, per set.....	@26
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	@22
Beef Weasands.....	@ 8 1/2
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	@95
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.....	@95
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	@1.25
Hog Casings, f. o. b., extra narrow.....	@2.00
Hog Middles, per set.....	@28
Hog Bungs, export.....	@28
Hog Bungs, large.....	@18
Hog Bungs, medium.....	@14
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	@ 8
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	@10
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	@ 6
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	@ 6
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	@ 6

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	8.25 @ 8.50
Hof Meal, per unit.....	7.25 @ 7.40
Concentrated Tankage, ground.....	7.25 @ 7.40
Ground Tankage, 11%.....	7.50 @ 7.75
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.50 @ 7.56
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.15 @ 7.30
Ground Tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	52.00 @ 55.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton.....	45.00 @ 46.00
Ground Steam Bone, per ton.....	35.00 @ 37.50

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

No. 1 Horns, per ton.....	270.00 @ 280.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	85.00 @ 70.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Round Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	140.00 @ 150.00
Round Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Flat Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Flat Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Thigh Bones, heavies, per ton.....	135.00 @ 140.00
Thigh Bones, lights, per ton.....	100.00 @ 125.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles.....	55.00 @ 60.00

## LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	@19.00
Prime, steam, loose.....	@18.75
Leaf.....	@21.25
Compound.....	@23.00
Neutral lard.....	25.25 @ 25.50

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Tallow.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Grease, A white, loose.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	24 1/2 @ 25
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	20 @ 21
Oleo stock.....	18 @ 19 1/2
Linseed, loose, per gal.....	@1.75
Corn oil, loose.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Choice country.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Packers, prime, loose.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Packers, No. 1, loose.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Packers, No. 2.....	13 @ 13 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
White, "A".....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
White, "B".....	14 @ 14 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Crackling.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
House.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Yellow.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Brown.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Pigs' foot grease.....	15 @ 16
Garbage, grease, loose.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Glycerine, C. F.....	23 @ 23 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Glycerine, candle.....	nom. 15 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	nom. 18 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	nom. 16
Soap stock, bbls., concen., 82 @ 85 f. o. b.....	
Tex.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Soap stock, loose, 50% f. a. Chicago.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.05 @ 3.10
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.15 @ 3.20
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	3.25 @ 3.30
Red Oak Lard Tierces.....	3.95 @ 4.00
White Oak Lard Tierces.....	4.30 @ 4.35
White Oak Ham Tierces.....	@4.70

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@15
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., bbls. or sacks.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, crystals.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Nitrate of Soda, kegs, 100 @ 150 lbs., 1c. over.....	
Boric Acid, crystals to powdered.....	14 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Borax, crystals to powdered.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Sugar.....	
White, clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	@16 1/2
Yellow, clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	@15 1/2
Plantation, granulated, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	@17

Salt.....	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.....	
Ashton, car lots, per sack.....	
English packing, T.H. & Co., car lots, per sack.....	
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack.....	
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack.....	
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack.....	
Michigan, granular, car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.....	8.35
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.....	9.35

# Retail Section

## PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

### Credit and Delivery Cause Higher Meat Prices

Delivery and credit are two factors of extreme importance in the determination of prices insofar as the retail butcher is concerned. They are just as important, in certain districts, as is the meat cost itself, and from the customer's viewpoint in such localities they are "indispensable" service.

In the city of Charlotte, N. C., a retailer of meat decided he would eliminate his delivery and credit system. He figured that by doing away with the necessity for clerk hire requisite for maintaining his accounts and mailing of monthly statements, he would reduce his expense accordingly and thereby could sell his meat at much lower prices.

Similarly, two or three automobile delivery wagons suffered extensively from wear and deterioration, and were expensive items of upkeep, to say nothing of the delivery man's weekly pay. Of course, he wasn't the loser by retaining either the delivery trucks or bookkeeper; his customers wanted that service, and by reason of the fact that it was being rendered to them there was an appropriate charge figured into the cost of the meat which they purchased.

Subsequent to eliminating these burdensome and expensive details he inserted an advertisement in his local daily newspaper advising his clientele of the abandonment of the costly factors spoken of, and at the same time he announced a new schedule of meat prices that were from 5 to 8 cents a pound lower than he had previously charged.

Thus, this enterprising butcher established what is commonly known as the cash-and-carry system. It was new in that particular locality where people were accustomed to having their supplies delivered, but it worked out satisfactorily when the buying public found that their saving on meat would run into several dollars a week, and they found little cause, if any, for unfavorable comment.

In many other localities in various sections of the country the cash-and-carry system is in vogue. It is one way of meeting the constantly increasing cost of living, and will work out in the way of educating the butcher's clientele; the customer must learn to market as she did in days gone by if she expects to economize. If the system were accepted by all mercantile houses doing a retail business there is no doubt but what decreases would be evidenced on many everyday necessities.

Instances have been known where a retailer suffering a loss through failure to collect overdue obligations has added the difference to the cost of the meat sold to other patrons, so that he might thereby retrieve his loss. Likewise, other incidents

have been recorded in the form of accidents through which the retailer suffered a large monetary loss. He made it up by charging it to his customers; he had to do it, or go out of business.

The necessity for reducing "overhead" is especially felt in the larger cities, where competition is keen and where in order to make any profit at all the retailer must be a shrewd business man, well acquainted with market conditions. By adopting a system whereby the customer pays for what she buys at the time of her purchase, the dealer can afford to give these customers the benefit of the saving he directly effects. Though the actual gain might be only a few dollars on each day's purchases, it gives the dealer an opportunity for investing in improvements which add to cleanliness and sanitary appearance of the shop and bear a consequential influence on the reputation and trade of the dealer.

The Department of Justice has instituted a campaign for educating the consumer in the matter of buying cheaper cuts of meat, especially fore-quarter beef. Other campaigns are being waged in other quarters, each with the same end in view. The public has degenerated, so to speak, in the matter of extravagance, and must be given a thorough curriculum dealing with the hows and wherefores of buying. Much the same results can be accomplished by the retail butcher through the medium of his dispensing with costly credit and delivery system wherever possible to do so.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. J. Peterson has opened a meat market at Bruce, Wis.

C. Mairs has purchased the White meat market at Lisbon, N. D.

Storm & Blarer have opened a meat market at Kaukana, Wis.

The Sanitary Cash Store, a meat market, has opened at Okeene, Okla.

Peterman Bros. purchased the Zingler meat market at Shawano, Wis.

T. L. Schweitzer will shortly open a meat market at White Bear, Minn.

The meat market of E. Dobson has been destroyed by fire at Lancaster, Wis.

J. T. Evans has opened a new meat market at 313 Ninth street, Des Moines, Ia.

The meat market of Ben Metro, Aurora, Kans., has been badly damaged by fire.

R. L. Burket sold his meat market to E. L. and F. Batchellor at Ellendale, N. D.

F. J. Meyer has opened a meat market at 318 North Main street, Mitchell, S. D.

The meat market of A. J. Wiley has been destroyed by fire at Davenport, Ia.

John Schultz will shortly open a meat market and grocery store at Three Lakes, Wis.

Fred Foland has purchased the meat business of Jack Morris at Fullerton, Nebr.

Guyette Bros., of Augusta, have engaged in the retail meat business at Martin, Mich.

Goettel & Lushabek sold their meat market to Firth & McHugh at Northfield, Minn.

Hopfensperger Bros. have bought the A. J. Otto meat market on Main street, Menasha, Wis.

Ed and Rudolph Foelker will shortly open a meat market in the Buche building, Gillett, Wis.

Philip O. Stolz meat market has been purchased by J. G. Ferrell at Prairie Depot, Ohio.

S. L. Earnest & Co. meat market has been succeeded by Oscar Adams at Stratton, Nebr.

Jones & McKinney's meat market has been sold to Chas. Risley for \$6,500 at Petersburg, Ind.

Wm. L. Hagy is installing a cold storage plant in connection with his butcher shop at Ephrata, Pa.

Fred A. Weber has closed his retail butcher shop at 108 East First street, South Bend, Ind.

D. A. Lodin has purchased the Erick Johnson meat market at 1441 Charles street, Rockford, Ill.

C. K. Makis' meat market has been destroyed by fire at Hill City, Minn. Loss, \$4,000; insurance, \$1,200.

G. L. Spring is seeking a suitable location for the establishment of a retail meat market at Stockton Cal.

Mrs. Geo. Helms will shortly discontinue her hotel business at Council Grove, Kans., and will open a meat market.

The M. E. Newman Co. has succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Maurice E. Newman at Pontiac, Mich.

Davis & Son are remodeling their establishment at Oneida, N. Y., so that it can care for a larger stock of meats.

Charles Risley has purchased the Jones & McKinney meat market at Petersburg, Ind. The consideration involved was \$6,500.

The Rapp Bros. and the Blackler meat markets have combined at Lake Forest, Ill. The market will be known hereafter as the Blackler market.

William L. Brittan filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal court at Indianapolis, in connection with his retail meat business in Peru, Ind.

Frank E. Smith, a butcher at 421 East Third street, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are listed at \$2,846. There are no assets.

### ADVOCATES PRODUCTION INCREASE.

(Continued from page 20.)

are unlimited, but our producing capacity is very much limited by inefficiency and idleness of the individual and by excessive waste.

"Capital should exert greater efforts to provide agencies for increased development; to adequately reward efficient service; to maintain a broad, humanitarian attitude towards labor. Labor should be encouraged to give full and loyal support to industry and government, and to co-operate earnestly with employers to obtain a maximum of production and of mutual benefits. And together, by such beneficial co-operation, also serve more satisfactorily the public at large.

"The strike and lockout should be eliminated, and industrial waste and extravagance vigorously combated.

"The creation of Industrial Courts, as established in Kansas, would materially help in this direction, and there should be brought about a coalition of all of the productive forces of the country, agricultural and industrial, with a comprehensive, co-

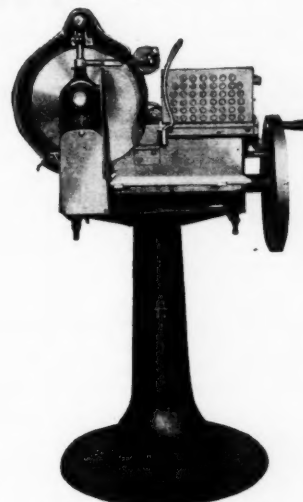
## "SITTING ON THE WORLD!"

Translated from Doughboy Slang—it means—

**"ABSOLUTE CONTENTMENT"**

**YOU** can be "sitting on the world"—

**YOU** can have your sliced meat business up to the top-notch of profit and success.



American Slicing Machine with Pedestal

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**American Slicing Machine Company** 1303 Republic Bldg.  
Chicago, Illinois

operative plan of development and operation that might, through intelligent and capable leadership, work out the matter of increased production much quicker and more effectively than is possible under present disorganized conditions."

### PACKER HEARINGS ENDED.

(Continued from page 26.)

presentation. In this brief it was stated "the dairy product industry is not monopolized, but is in fact highly competitive and therefore should be excluded from provisions of the Anderson bill." Mr. Borders told the committee that attorneys representing the Dairy Products Committee had been before the attorney general and endeavored to have the packers ousted from the cheese business, adding that members of their organization were actuated by selfish interests.

"In this brief," said Mr. Borders, "they do not ask that we be taken out of the business, but they state 'all we want is that advantage in transportation be corrected and if there is any advantage we want that.' It was claimed in the brief that there was a total absence of any conditions approaching a total monopoly in the dairy products industry."

Mr. Borders also told the committee how a report of the Federal Trade Commission had affected the export business of the packers and, in connection with this point, read into the record an article from "Cold Storage," of London, headed "Damning Indictment."

Benjamin C. Marsh, of the Farmers National Council, appeared on the witness

stand Wednesday. He criticized testimony of witnesses who had appeared in opposition to the packer bills and indulged in his usual line of prejudiced criticism against the packing industry. Before leaving the stand he managed to get into an argument with Chairman Haugan. Marsh was urging the enactment of a law to establish a commission to regulate and control the packing industry and Chairman Haugan tried repeatedly to point out to him how commissions or other governmental interference with business always had interfered to the detriment of either the producers or consumers or both. In this connection he mentioned the many commissions that had been functioning in Washington during the war.

### EXPLAINS PACKERS FIGHT.

(Continued from page 17.)

this is a great, long forward step. I be-

lieve we have gotten things that we have been fighting for for years, apparently without hope of getting. I think it will do a great good. I do not promise it is going to mean immediate lowering of prices."

Committee members asked Mr. Palmer whether the recent Supreme Court decision in the Steel Corporation Case would affect the decree.

"I'm thankful I got this decree signed up before that decision came down from the Supreme Court," Mr. Palmer said.

He told the committee he had no specific recommendations as to the strengthening of the anti-trust law, but added: "It does seem that we are not able to bring cases under it within the judgment of the Supreme Court, and I haven't quite the faith in the measure I once had."

This implied no criticism of the Court, he explained.



## CLEAVERS

Time Savers—Knife Savers.

In the COMPLETE FOSTER BROTHERS LINE there is a cleaver for every purpose. Each of these cleavers is properly balanced, ground, tempered and sharpened. Years of service have proven that

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meet the exacting requirements of discriminating users. THEY have for many years been famed for their high standard of quality. Write for full information.

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JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

85 Cliff Street  
NEW YORK CITY

# New York Section

Edward W. Fetterly, of Swift & Company, this city, has returned from a short business trip to Chicago.

The American Beef Company has been incorporated in Brooklyn with a capital of \$100,000. M. J. Stern of Brooklyn is the incorporator.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 3, 1920, on shipments sold out, ranged from 14.00 to 21.00 cents a pound and averaged 18.69 cents a pound.

Louis Beckman, well known in the retail business here, has gone out of that business and associated himself with the East Side Market staff of Swift & Company. It is predicted that Mr. Beckman will "make good" with a capital "G."

Employees of companies manufacturing ice here have threatened to go on strike May 1 unless their demands for increased wages are met. They claim their employers are making 200 per cent profit and can well afford to pay the wages asked.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during week ending April 3, 1920: Meat—Manhattan, 1,760½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 100 lbs.; The Bronx, 6,529 lbs.; Queens, 6 lbs.; Richmond, 380 lbs.; total, 8,775½ lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 10,900 lbs.; Brooklyn, 3 lbs.; The Bronx, 250 lbs.; total, 11,153 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 2,350 lbs.; total, 2,350 lbs.

## PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 7, 1920.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 34@36c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 32c; 10@12 lbs., 32c; 12@14 lbs., 30c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 27c; 10@12 lbs., 27c; 12@14 lbs., 26c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 25½c; 12@14 lbs., 25c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 24c; 8@10 lbs., 25c; 10@12 lbs., 24c; 12@14 lbs., 23c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 24c; 12@14 lbs., 23c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 31c; 10@12 lbs., 29c; 12@14 lbs., 29c; city steam lard, nominal, 19½c; compound, 21½c; dressed hogs, 22½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 28@29c; 10@12 lbs., 27@28c; 12@14 lbs., 24@25c; 14@16 lbs., 23@24c; boneless butts, 28@29c; Boston butts, 25c; lean trimmings, 23c; regular trimmings, 19c; spareribs, 19c; neck ribs, 6c; kidneys, 6c; tails, 10c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 20c.

## TEACH MOTOR TRANSPORTATION.

"When such seats of learning as New York University, New York, N. Y., adds a course in Motor Transportation Engineering to its curriculum, it clearly indicates the importance motor truck transportation has attained in industrial and commercial activities," says Harry Branstetter, Chicago Kissel car distributor.

The Course deals with the application of the truck as an adaptable, economical and efficient transportation unit in every line of business. Other colleges and universities are understood to be adding a Motor Transportation Course. "It augurs well for the future when these graduates are placed in responsible positions where their knowledge can create added laurels for the motor truck as an efficient, economical and dependable transportation unit," says Mr. Branstetter.

## IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Imports of vegetable oils for the month of February, 1920, received at the port of New York, according to reports just issued, were as follows:

CHINESE NUT OIL—England, 78,314 gal.; China, 149,971 gal.; Hong Kong, 14,801 gal.; total, 243,086 gal.

COCONUT OIL—India, 40 lbs.; British East India, 56,189 lbs.; total, 56,229 lbs.

VANILLA BEANS—Denmark, 4,600 lbs.; France, 58,206 lbs.; England, 99 lbs.; Mexico, 7,186 lbs.; French West Indies, 992 lbs.; total, 71,083 lbs.

## EXPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 36.)

WET CATTLE HIDES—Denmark, 35,000 lbs.; France, 187,290 lbs.; Italy, 196,719 lbs.; Netherlands, 387,844 lbs.; Norway, 63,622 lbs.; England, 49,735 lbs.; Costa Rica, 129,999 lbs.; Guatemala, 124,880 lbs.; Nicaragua, 33,951 lbs.; Panama, 264,727 lbs.; Mexico, 612,977 lbs.; Jamaica, 19,705 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,074 lbs.; Cuba, 435,470 lbs.; San Domingo, 13,027 lbs.; Argentina, 7,840,363 lbs.; Brazil, 264,290 lbs.; Chile, 63,140 lbs.; Colombia, 106,187 lbs.; Paraguay, 130,344 lbs.; Peru, 163,523 lbs.; Uruguay, 891,032 lbs.; Venezuela, 458,416 lbs.; Australia, 46,347 lbs.; New Zealand, 100,507 lbs.; total, 12,676,169 lbs.

FRESH BEEF and VEAL—Canada, 521,260 lbs.; Panama, 573,820 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 2,533 lbs.; total, 1,097,613 lbs.

FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON—Canada 461,275 lbs.; total, 461,275 lbs.

PORK—Canada, 10,651 lbs.; Cuba, 15 lbs.; total 10,666 lbs.

OTHER MEATS, CANNED, etc.—France 110 lbs.; England 115 lbs.; Canada, 2,000 lbs.; Argentina, 5,401 lbs.; Hong Kong, 3,231 lbs.; total, 10,857 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS—Turkish Europe, 11,255 lbs.; Argentina, 105,127 lbs.; Chile, 2,037 lbs.; China, 68,631 lbs.; Persia, 15,400 lbs.; Russian Asia, 1,169 lbs.; Australia, 66,928 lbs.; New Zealand, 3,800 lbs.; total, 274,347 lbs.

TALLOW—New Zealand, 113,026 lbs.; total, 113,026 lbs.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS—Canada, 27,178 lbs.; Mexico, 144 lbs.; total, 27,322 lbs.

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, April 8, 1920, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
<b>Fresh Beef—</b>				
STEERS:				
Good .....	\$20.00@21.50	\$20.00@20.50	\$20.00@21.00	\$19.00@20.00
Medium .....	18.50@19.50	19.00@19.50	19.00@20.00	17.50@18.50
Common .....	16.50@18.00	18.50@19.00	18.00@19.00	16.00@17.50
COWS:				
Good .....	17.00@18.00	18.00@18.50	17.00@18.50	.....@.....
Medium .....	16.00@17.00	17.50@18.00	16.50@17.00	15.00@17.00
Common .....	15.00@16.00	17.00@17.50	16.00@16.50	15.00@16.00
BULLS:				
Good .....	.....@.....	14.00@14.50	.....@.....	.....@.....
Medium .....	.....@.....	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	12.00@14.00
Common .....	11.50@12.00	12.00@13.00	.....@.....	.....@.....
<b>Fresh Lamb and Mutton—</b>				
LAMB:				
Choice .....	33.00@35.00	34.00@34.50	35.00@38.00	34.00@35.00
Good .....	31.00@33.00	33.00@34.00	33.00@35.00	33.00@34.00
Medium .....	30.00@31.00	32.00@33.00	29.00@30.00	31.00@32.00
Common .....	26.00@29.00	30.00@31.00	28.00@29.00	28.00@30.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good .....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	30.00@32.00
Medium .....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	29.00@30.00
MUTTON:				
Good .....	24.00@25.00	.....@.....	28.00@30.00	25.00@27.00
Medium .....	22.00@23.50	.....@.....	26.00@28.00	20.00@22.00
Common .....	18.00@22.00	.....@.....	25.00@26.00	.....@.....
<b>Fresh Veal—</b>				
Choice .....	27.00@28.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Good .....	25.00@27.00	.....@.....	25.00@28.00	19.00@21.00
Medium .....	22.00@25.00	14.00@15.00	23.00@25.00	15.00@18.00
Common .....	21.00@22.00	12.00@13.00	20.00@22.00	12.50@15.00
<b>Fresh Pork Cuts—</b>				
LOINS:				
8-10-lb. average .....	34.00@35.00	30.00@31.00	30.00@32.00	29.00@31.00
10-12-lb. average .....	32.00@34.00	28.00@29.00	27.00@28.00	28.00@29.00
12-14-lb. average .....	29.00@32.00	27.00@28.00	25.00@27.00	26.00@28.00
14-lb. over .....	28.00@30.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@26.00
SHOULDER:				
Skinned .....	22.00@24.00	.....@.....	21.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
PICNICS:				
4-6-lb. average .....	20.00@21.50	20.00@21.00	.....@.....	18.00@20.00
6-8-lb. average .....	19.00@20.00	18.50@19.50	20.00@21.00	.....@.....
8-lb. over .....	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	.....@.....	.....@.....
BUTTS:				
Boneless .....	.....@.....	.....@.....	30.00@31.00	.....@.....
Boston Style .....	28.00@29.00	.....@.....	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00

\*Veal prices "hide on" at Chicago and New York.



**Type A Boiler**

Made in 3 sizes.  
Gives ham appearance of corded ham.



**Type B Boiler**

Made in 3 sizes.  
Gives ham shape of Prager Ham (Flat tapering towards the knuckle end).



**Type F Boiler**

Made in 2 sizes.  
Gives ham long and narrow round shape without corrugations.



**Type H Boiler**

Made in 2 sizes.  
Shapes ham long and narrow with corrugations.

## THE HAM CONTAINERS Producing Perfect Boiled Hams

With great saving in shrinkage.

No string needed for tying ham.

No cloth wrapper while boiling the ham.

No power-press needed.

Best shaped ham with excellent cut from start to finish.

Best quality ham. It cooks in its own juice, thus retaining its flavor and nourishing qualities.

Holds together firmly under any conditions.

Boilers—Made of cast aluminum. No rust spots. Always sanitary.

Based on simple common sense principles, they can be worked by anybody.

Write for details to

**The Ham Boiler Corporation**

1762 Westchester Ave.

New York

# ALLIED PACKERS

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FRESH MEATS  
DRY SALT MEATS  
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Inquiries for:**

NEUTRAL LARD  
LARD SUBSTITUTE  
SAUSAGE CASINGS  
TALLOW and GREASES  
TANKAGE  
HIDES

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice.....	@	.....
Oxen.....	@	.....
Bulls.....	@	.....
Heifers.....	@	.....
Cows.....	@	.....

## LIVE CALVES.

Calves, prime.....	21.75@22.00
Calves, barnyard.....	8.00@10.00
Calves, fed.....	10.00@12.00
Calves, culls.....	11.00@13.00
Calves, yearlings.....	6.00@ 7.00
Calves, Western.....	@

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime.....	21.00@21.25
Lambs, common to good.....	18.00@20.75
Lambs, culls.....	13.00@17.00
Lambs, yearlings.....	14.00@16.00
Sheep, wethers.....	13.50@14.00
Sheep, ewes, prime.....	12.50@12.75
Sheep, ewes, common to good.....	10.00@13.00
Sheep, culls.....	7.00@ 8.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@16.00
Hogs, medium.....	@17.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@17.50
Pigs.....	@16.50
Roughs.....	@14.00

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	23 @24
Choice native, light.....	22 @23
Native, common to fair.....	19 @21

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	20 1/2 @21
Choice native, light.....	21 1/2 @22
Native, common to fair.....	19 @20
Choice Western, heavy.....	20 @20 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	18 @19
Common to fair, Texas.....	17 @18
Good to choice heifers.....	19 @20
Common to fair heifers.....	18 @18 1/2
Choice cows.....	17 1/2 @18
Common to fair cows.....	15 @16
Fresh Bologna, bulls.....	14 1/2 @16

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	25 @26	30 @32
No. 2 ribs.....	23 @25	26 @28
No. 3 ribs.....	20 @21	23 @25
No. 1 loins.....	30 @32	38 @42
No. 2 loins.....	26 @28	32 @36
No. 3 loins.....	20 @22	28 @31
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	27 @29	
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	26 @28 1/2	
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	25 @26 1/2	
No. 1 rounds.....	@20	20 @22
No. 1 rounds.....	@20	20 @21
No. 3 rounds.....	@15	@18
No. 1 chuck.....	13 1/2 @15	16 @17
No. 2 chuck.....	@11	@14
No. 3 chuck.....	@ 9	@13

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	32 @33
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	28 @29
Western calves, choice.....	28 @29
Western calves, fair to good.....	24 @25
Grassers and buttermilks.....	18 @20

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	22 @23
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	22 @23
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	22 1/2 @23
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	23 @24
Pigs.....	24 @25

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	35 @36
Lambs, choice.....	28 @30
Sheep, choice.....	27 @28
Sheep, medium to good.....	22 @24
Sheep, culls.....	12 @14

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	33 @34
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb. avg.....	32 @33
Smoked picnics, light.....	22 @23
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	20 @21
Smoked shoulders.....	22 @23
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	45 @52

Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35 @36
Dried beef sets.....	48 @52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	26 @30

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	27 @34
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	26 @32
Frozen pork loins.....	@30
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@57
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@55
Shoulders, city.....	25 @25
Shoulders, Western.....	23 @23
Butts, regular, fresh, Western.....	26 @26
Butts, regular, fresh, city.....	29 @29
Butts, boneless, fresh, city.....	31 @31
Fresh hams, city.....	36 @36
Fresh hams, Western.....	34 @34
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	20 @20

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 10 pcs.....	135.00@150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	125.00@140.00
Black hooft, per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	80.00@ 85.00
White hooft, per ton.....	110.00@125.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.....	250.00@300.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.....	200.00@225.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.....	125.00@175.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd.....	@36c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@24c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@20c. a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@50c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 5c. each
Livers, beef.....	@20c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c. a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@12c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	35 @50c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@24c. a pound

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	5 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	9 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.55
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@ .95
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@25
Hog bungs.....	@17
Hog bungs, export.....	@20
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@21
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@40
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 8 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.05
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	30	33
Pepper, Sing., black.....	19	22
Pepper, red.....	20	23
Allspice.....	9 1/2	12 1/2
Cinnamon.....	21	23
Coriander.....	6	8 1/2
Cloves.....	51	56
Ginger.....	27	30
Mace.....	50	55

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, small crystal, bbls.....	@15
Double refined nitrate of soda gran., f. o. b. N. Y., carloads, bbls. or sacks.....	@ 5 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....	@ 5 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....	@ 6
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....	@ 6 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.	

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .80
No. 2 skins.....	@ .78
No. 3 skins.....	@ .55
Branded skins.....	@ .65
Ticky skins.....	@ .65
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .78
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .76
No. 1, 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 7.50
No. 2, 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 7.30
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 7.30
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 7.10
Branded skins, 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 6.10
Ticky skins, 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 6.10

No. 1, 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@ 8.25
No. 2, 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@ 8.00
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@ 8.00
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@ 7.75
No. 1 kip, 14 @18 lbs.....	@ 8.50
No. 2 kips, 14 @18 lbs.....	@ 8.25
No. 1 B. M., 14 @18 lbs.....	@ 8.00
No. 2 B. M., 14 @18 lbs.....	@ 9.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 8.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 7.00
Branded kips.....	@ 7.50
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 7.50
Ticky kips.....	@ 7.00
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 7.50

All skins must have tail bone cut.

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Chickens—Fresh—Dry packed—12 to box—	
W'n, milk fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@ 32
W'n, milk fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@ 31
W'n, corn fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@ 30
W'n, corn fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@ 27
Chickens—Fresh—Dry packed—barrels—	
W'n, milk fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@ 30
W'n, milk fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@ 29
W'n, corn fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@ 29
W'n, corn fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@ 26
W'n, corn fed, mixed sizes.....	@ 31

Capons—	
Nearby, 10 lbs. and over.....	@ 62
Nearby, 5 to 9 lbs.....	@ 58
Nearby, 8 to 9 lbs.....	@ 55
Western, 8 to 9 lbs.....	@ 52
Western, 7 lbs.....	@ 50
Western, 6 lbs.....	@ 48
Western, 5 lbs.....	@ 46
Western, slips, poor to fair.....	@ 40

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—milk fed—12 to box—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@ 40
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 40
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 38
Western, 38 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 35
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 32
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 30

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—corn fed—12 to box—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@ 39
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 39
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 35
Western, 38 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 34
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 30
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 30

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—Barrels—	
W'n, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@ 39
W'n, dry picked, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@ 39
W'n, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@ 39
W'n, dry picked, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@ 35
W'n, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@ 30

Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed—Boxes or bbls.	
Western, dry picked, No. 1, lb.....	@ 28
Western, scalded, No. 1, lb.....	@ 27

Ducks—	
Long Island, spring, lb.....	@ 60

Squabs—	
Squabs, prime, wh., 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@12.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@11.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@10.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@ 9.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.....	@ 8.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@ 4.00
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	2.50@ 3.00

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, via freight.....	38 @40
Chickens, via express.....	@
Fowls, via freight.....	@45
Fowls, via freight, light.....	@48
Roosters, old.....	@26
Turkeys, via freight.....	@55
Geese, via freight.....	20 @22
Ducks, freight.....	@45
Guineas, per pair.....	@1.50
Pigeons, per pr., frt. or exp.....	@80

## BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@68
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	@68 1/2
Creamery firsts.....	@68 1/2
Creamery, seconds.....	@62
Creamery, lower grades.....	@57

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	@46
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	43 1/2 @44
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	41 @43
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	39 @40 1/2
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	35 @36
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	@39

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@40.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@55.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 8.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 3.80
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	7.75-10c
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	7.00 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. Lime.....	7.75 and 50c
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—
Alphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75

